

IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 143—

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1925.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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	Daily Edition.	Local.	Mofussil.
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8	
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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Freights and other particulars apply to Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents, Bellard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO FLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
20th June	RAZMAK	—	10,000
27th " "	MULTAN	—	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
11th " "	CALEDONIA	MALWA	10,941
18th " "	RANPURA	—	16,100
25th " "	MALWA	—	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	—	5,982
8th " "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
15th " "	CALEDONIA	—	7,822
22nd " "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,938
29th " "	MOREA	—	10,911
6th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEONIA	11,089
13th " "	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	18,227
20th " "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,100
27th " "	RANPURA	—	16,504
4th Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	16,504
11th " "	CHINA	—	7,082
18th " "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
25th " "	RAZMAK	—	16,100
1st Nov.	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
8th " "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
15th " "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
22nd " "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
29th " "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
6th Dec.	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
13th " "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
20th " "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
27th " "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New S.S. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows—
To London and back by sea, £108.
To London and back by "A" Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
25th June	NIRVANA	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD	6,080
29th Oct.	NIRVANA	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,427
20th " "	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.
P. and O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connections at Colombo for
23rd June	SOUDAN	6,696	To Australia
26th " "	NALDERA	15,933	To Australia
7th July	SICILIA	6,613	DONGOLA
10th July	MACEONIA	11,089	MANGOLIA
4th Aug.	DELTA	8,097	MANGOLIA
7th " "	NARKUNDA	16,227	CATHAY
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALWA
15th " "	SICILIA	6,613	NALDERA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NARKUNDA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

* Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
17th " "	BANKURA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th June	VITA	Bombay via Karachi.
24th " "	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bellard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX 128.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI



Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima	K. Fukuda	5076	2nd June	19th June
Maru	S. Watanabe	5076	9th June	17th June
Rangoon	Maru	4906	16th " "	30th June
*Sado Maru	K. Hori-kawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka	Maru S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Stowage.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	630	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24 39,55,888
Reserve Fund 35,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Branches: Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Meerut City, Amballa City, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Amballa Cant. (Sind), Okara (Dist. Bombay, Jullundur, Montgomery, Cawnpore, Jammu, Peshawar City, Calcutta, Jhelum City, Peshawar Cant., Delhi, Karachi, Patna, Quetta, D. I. Khan, Kasur, Lahore City, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore, Lyallpur, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Multan City, Haidabad, Multan City, Simla, Srinagar.

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital 100,00,000
Paid-up Capital 100,00,000
Reserve Fund 80,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
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Changhaun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darjeen	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsushima
Hongkong	Rangoon	Yokohama
Hongkong	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 297.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gekwar, (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA, BRANCHES:

Almohad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Patal, Pata, Sidhpur and Amroli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.M. (Chairman).
Gunsirao E. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Estana Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakt (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskar (Mill Agent, Almohad).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirsalkar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Bar Suba, Baroda State.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 24 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS: Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. Particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK: Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. HANDLIE, General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES: Amara, Calcutta, Colombo, Hilla, Karachi, Madras, Meool.

Authorized Capital 25,00,000
Paid-up Capital 2,500,000
Reserve Fund 2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 21,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman. Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart. G. Bromley Martin, Esq. Emile Franconi, Esq. Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C. A. J. Raymond, Esq. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart. Narottam Morarji, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.

MANAGER: G. Bromley Martin, Esq.

BRANCH: Corner of Hornby Road and Chhatrapati Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Bank Deposit Accounts at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1892.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 7,50,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS: Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

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S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajpur, Rajwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
S. B. DONGRE & Co., Sitabdi Nagar, Calcutta.

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It kills and cures all

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MODERATE CHARGES. BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP. REDUCE the cost of your clothing. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates. Phone: 24008.

KAZI & CO.,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. Temporarily removed to FARSE BAZAR STREET, Opposite Graham and Co, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1892.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 7,50,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS: Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

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Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified MEDICAL STORE-KEEPER. Pay Rs. 40 p.m. with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1240

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's office. Experienced only need apply Box No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1247

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A well qualified FEMALE COMPOUNDER. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. and House rent Rs. 2 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1241

WANTED—A Parsi or Gujarati Hindu B.A. or B.Sc. (Physics and Chemistry) and a B.A. to teach Gujarati in St. VII. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS, Fort and Proprietary High School, Feroz Road, Fort. R1272

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE JOB or PARTNERSHIP by an experienced Graduate in Cotton or Commission Lines. Apply Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1233

A Very highly connected YOUNG MOHO MEDAN gentleman 23 (Bachelor) First Class B.A. (Honours) and M.A. of the London University seeks an appointment as Secretary to a ruling chief or a wealthy Bombay merchant. Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1278

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MANGOES AND LICHES.

ROSE LICHES 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6. **MANGOS**—GOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBIHAR at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B. Mangos ripe, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga. R1232

MINES? DESERT PEARLS from the middle of July APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by Y. P. P. at Rs. 5/6 for 5 lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundroli Orchard, KULU, Punjab. R1169

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BIG size Rosaceous Liches 400 Rs. 4/ 800 Rs. 7/8. Bombay Langra Mangos 100 Rs. 15. Picking freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of mangoes and liches grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga. R1244

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GERMAN DIRECTORY, useful to all traders, contains nearly 700 new addresses. Send one anna stamp only. CHANDULAL, D. CHOKSINI, Nadiad (Kaira). R1259

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GROUND FLOOR—For OFFICE or SHOW ROOM in NANJEE BUILDING, 47, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Marble flooring, electric fittings. Rent Rs. 150. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE. R1275

OFFICE—On third floor in NANJEE BUILDING, 47, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Clean, well-ventilated, commanding excellent view. Lift. Rent Rs. 110. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE. R1274

SHOP, GODOWN or SHOWROOM—At 32-36, Colaba Causeway. Ground floor. Rent very moderate. Apply for particulars to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle. R1272

RESIDENCE—At 32-36, Colaba Causeway. 5 Flats will be ready shortly. Rent from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. Apply for particulars to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle. R1273

FINE OFFICE ROOMS—In NANJEE BUILDING, 47, Elphinstone Circle. Third floor. Lift. Central business locality. Well lighted, ventilated and commanding excellent view. Highly suitable for big office. Area 1750 Sq. Feet including mezzanine floors. Rent Rs. 200 only. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE. R1277

TO BE LET—For Hindus only an airy BUNGLOW at Chowpatty. Behind Wilson College, Chowpatty. R1289

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Four ton FIAT MOTOR Lorry, in good condition. DUKER AND SONS, Charni Road, BOMBAY. R1286

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS MATRICULATION CLASS for Boys and Girls opens 18th June. Chandra Ramji Girls' School, Kandewadi. Daily 7-30 to 9 a.m. Attendance indispensable in view of increased percentage. R1271

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1888—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. (Est'd. 1905).—New Session for Corporation of Accountants, Special Banking, Incorporated Secretaries, London Chamber of Commerce and other Courses begins from 11th June. Guarantee to teach until successful. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Staff of Professional Experts. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Bheshania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay. R1272

PROFESSION

MELANCHOLIA, NEURASTHENIA, HYPOCHONDRIA and similar mental disorders, successfully treated. Consult Dr. THAKORE, Sonel House, Sandhurst Road. R1285

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—We offer New Fox 1 Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 250 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest improved model, Rs. 185, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 230, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivetti 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay. N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New York No. 20, Footlock or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60; Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200; Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gejerali Rem. 20, Mahzadi 125, Visible, Rs. 100; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125; Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite 24, Churchgate St. Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21238. N Ws

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000 in a running and paying concern, 15 per cent. profit guaranteed. For particulars apply to—THE UNITED MILLS, CAWNPORE. R1182

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SREE RAMA WEAVING ESTD., NEAR OLD FOLL GATE, CANNANORE—Manufacturers of Cotton Checks, increased Twines, Sunproofs, bedsheet, shirtings, etc. Experienced Commission Agents are wanted. For particulars apply to MANAGER. R1258

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers. For full particulars apply to:—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS, care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.). R1206

WANTED old drawings, coloured or uncoloured, of the Rajput KANGRA VALLEY SCHOOL. Box No. 822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1279

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch	per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS. NOTICE.

WANTED—A STOCK-VERIFIER for the Gaeckwar's Baroda State Railways, salary upto Rs. 90 (ninety) p.m. according to qualifications. Men experienced in stock verification work need only apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF AUDITOR, G.B.S. Railways, Goyagate, (Baroda).

M. V. NAIDU, Chief Auditor, G.B.S. Railways. Chief Auditor's Office, Goyagate, 13th June, 1925. R12348

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MANURE FOR GARDENS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that manure for gardening purposes is available at the Manure pits, Tardeo Flats, and will be supplied on all applications to the Undersecretary and on payment of its cost at the rate of annas twelve per cart load. Arrangements for carting the manure from the Manure pits will have to be made by the applicants themselves.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, D. K. THAKUR, Ag. Conservancy Superintendent. Office of the Conservancy Superintendent, Opposite Northbrook Garden, Grant Road, R12349

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND AND "LOTUS" BRAND Portland Cements

KATNI FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, BOILER SEATING BLOCKS, FLUE COVERS

All available for **IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.**

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS. Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 20418.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—A READER in Indian Philosophy on a salary of Rs. 500—550—600, with benefits of the University Provident Fund after confirmation. The appointment will in the first instance be on probation for one year. The candidate should have made a special study of the different systems of Indian Philosophy and should have a good knowledge of Sanskrit and a working knowledge of Pali. Persons who are conversant with European Philosophy and who have also done research work in Indian Philosophy will be preferred. The person appointed is expected to join his appointment in August next. Applications with copies of testimonials, references and evidence of research work should reach the undersigned by the 1st July, 1925.

E. R. KHANNA, M. Sc. Registrar. R12462

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906. **AWARDED GOLD MEDAL** at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by **THE GOUPEPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.** Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.

State Railways and All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies. **MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,** 19735 Agents.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following surplus machinery:

- One No. 10 Compound Belt driven Ammonia Compressor complete with Condenser and 4 tons Ice tank fitted with crystal gear and 36" Blackman Fan.
- One 11" x 14" class M.P. Vertical Steam Engine, 29 H.P., suitable for No. 10 Compressor.
- One 9" x 16" x 24" class L.C. Steam Engine by Marshall with No. Heater.
- One 24" x 6 1/2" Lancashire Boiler.
- One 12 H.P. Britannia Boiler.
- One Semi-Portable Robey's Patent Steam Engine and Boiler.
- One No. 4 Braham Aerated Water Machine complete with 29 H.P. pipe connections and pulleys, etc.
- One 4 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 4" B.B. Ram Feed pump.
- One 3" x 2 1/2" x 3" B. F. Duplex pump.
- One Gwynne 2" centrifugal pump.
- One Motor driven Tangeys pump to deliver 10,000 gallons per hour against 55 ft. head (Motor out of order).
- One 24" Drednought Flour Mill.
- One three pair High break Roller Mill 9" x 9" x 18" R.B.V.M. Type.
- Two 24" Steam-ford Flour Mills.
- One Elevator.
- One Winnower.
- Two Indian type 3' dia. Horizontal Flour Mills.
- One Indian type 2' dia. Horizontal Flour Mill.
- One Belt driven Crompton Dynamo 110 Volts 37 Amp.
- One 6' x 3' Saw Bench.
- One 7' x 3' Saw Bench.
- One D.F. Band Saw.
- One saw grinder.
- Two 2 1/2 No. Carters Type Disintegrators.
- Two Circular Wrought Iron Tanks, each 28 ft. dia. and 14 ft. high.

MANAGER, STATE FACTORIES, Rampur State (U. P.). R123485

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Administrative Officer, for the School Board under the Primary Education Act. The pay of the post will be from 150 to 250 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 on approved service. Applications stating age, qualification and previous experience should reach the undersigned on or before 30th June, 1925.

P. J. ANJARIA, President, Local Authority, Jalgaon, Jalgaon Municipal Office, Municipality. Dated 9th June, 1925. R123462

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALARAM BIN BALARAM UPPALA, Receiver appointed by Consent Decree, dated 13th January, 1925, in Suit No. 497 of 1923 has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, trust, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Shilohi Bank Buildings, situated at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay, Land Revenue, and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 4th Kanthipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3724-25, New No. 10431, Old Survey No. 1/3304 and 2/3304 and New Survey No. 6034, Cadastral Survey No. 508 of Byculla Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1360 and Street No. 24 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rajmahal, widow of Erapu Linga Kasu and another, on or towards the West by the property of Sulla Karadi Parsi, on or towards the North by the 4th Kanthipura Street and on or towards the South by the Sweepers' passage and which premises are now occupied by the Plaintiff and other tenants.

PATHARE & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. R123491

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3220 of 1923.

LADY DHUNBAI CAWASJI JEHANGIR and another Plaintiffs. Vs. **DADY JEHANGIR BILLIMORIA** and Others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1925, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure, situate at Altamont Road, Cumhalla Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1083 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307, New No. 2064, Old Survey No. 64 and New Survey No. 7126, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 344(4), Street No. 226 and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Altamont Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 7, belonging to Essofally Mahomedally, on or towards the North by Plot No. 5 and belonging to D. A. Cama and on or towards the South by Plot No. 3 belonging to Ardeshir Nandam Irani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Ag. Commissioner. R123435

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the Power of Attorney given by our client MOTI KUVAR BAI, widow of MOTICHAND JHAVERCHAND to Mahomed Mukiyathkan who was managing her property at 7th Cross Lane, Falkland Road, has been revoked.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1925.

N. C. DALAL & CO., Attorneys for Bai Moti Kuvur, widow of Motichand Jhaeverchand. R123493

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, KARACHI.

Suit No. 1548 of 1924.

MAMOOJI MOOSAJI, Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Karachi Plaintiff.

A. I. GILLESPIE, European outside foreman, C/o BURN & Co., Porcupine Foundries Bombay. Defendant.

To, the Defendant abovenamed.

THE above Suit for Rs. 550/6 and costs is fixed for 9th July, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. for final hearing when you are required to be present.

REGISTRAR. R123492

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2569 of 1920.

LEVASHANKER JUGJIVAN, ... Plaintiff. Vs. **NEMCHAND NAVALCHAND, ...** Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of October, 1921, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house situate thereon and situate in the City of Surat at Gupitpura, Surat Zilla and Registration Sub-district at Surat under Daska No. 11 and house No. 202, admeasuring sixteen feet and eleven inches in length and seventeen feet in breadth bounded, on or towards the North by a piece of vacant Government land, on or towards the West also by a piece of vacant Government land, on or towards the North by the house of Bai Pervatibai widow of Sarupchand Dharanchand and on or towards the South by the house of Nemchand Vasharchand and were formerly owned by Khushchand Kutchchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1925.

H. H. WADIA, Commissioner. R123412

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2735 of 1923.

COWASJI DORABJI PANDAY & Ors. Plaintiffs. Vs. **SITARAM GOVIND RAJE, ...** Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land, situate in the Village of Maoji Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Maval District, Poona, bearing Nos. 1 and 2 and Survey No. 3, admeasuring 24 Gunthas assessment Rs. 0-4 and bounded, on the East by Survey No. 5 belonging to Gangya Valad Radoe, on the South by land bearing No. 6, belonging to John Sumner on the West by land of Survey No. 7, belonging to Mahadeo G. Wadkar, on the North by Village site of Mahalwada with the building standing thereon.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Maoji Khandala in the Sub-District and in the Registration Sub-District of Maval, Camp Vedgaon, District Poona, admeasuring 31 Gunthas Survey No. 3, Ahar Rs. 0-4 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 227, belonging to Dr. Turner on the South by land of Survey No. 6, belonging to John Sumner on the West by the property firstly described and on the North by Village site land with building standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Gresham Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA, Commissioner. R12343

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
GREEN WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, 17th June 1925, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandria Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:

Anatomical models, log wood, coil cycle tyres, and tubes, paddy seeds, machine tools, plant bulbs, coal wire, mica, provisions, colour lined oil, 131 bags bags paint, 50 bags smootheners, country drugs, 27 cases cigarette paper, gold gilt tea spoons, half of a launch, chloride of zinc, toys, beer, medicinal cotton, bolts and nuts, disinfectant, personal effects, 7 drums chemical soda, 25 cases empty match boxes, fire crackers, red lead dry paint, wet dates, attari, felt hats, 1 drum sodium sulphide, advertising matter, tanks, loaf sugar, 5 cases halter chains, rubber washers, window glass, tea, camp equipment, 235 large scum, 25 drums Calcium carbide lying at Hazardous Goods Warehouse, MENESSE & Co.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND USERS OF MOTOR CAR TYRES AND TUBES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF DUNLOP MICHELIN MACINTOSH HENLEY AND MIDLAND NEW MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES AND ALSO MOTOR LORRIES' SOLID TYRES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Majestic Mansion" near Park Road Hospital on Sandhurst Road, by order of the parties concerned a lot of Dunlop Michelin Macintosh Henley and Midland new motor tyres and tubes and also motor lorries' solid tyres of different sizes.

Goods are on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 SITES FOR PETROL TANKS AND PUMPS AND ALSO 14 TONS YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 18th June, 1925, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the rights to lease a lot of 12 sites.

1. Windy Road Junction, Cruikshank Road.
2. Queen's Road outside Church Gate Station on West side.
3. Erera Road Junction Elphinstone Bridge Road.
4. Grant Road Junction Trimulak Parshram Street.
5. Lamington Road Junction Falkland Road or Erera Road Junction Falkland Road.
6. Jacob Circle near Fountain.
7. Victoria Road Junction Mount Road.
8. Reay Road Junction Albert Road.
9. Agre Road Junction Dharavi Road opposite Sun Station.
10. Mori Road Junction Mahin Causeway.
11. Clerk Road Junction Hombay Vellard.
12. King's Circle (at present in charge of improvement).

For further particulars, conditions of sale and the plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 325 TONS GERMAN COPPER AND ABOUT 14 TONS YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LTD., and on account and risk of Mr. Raimond Murcham Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 18th June 1925 sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta, Pedhonia at 1.30 p.m. (S.T.) a big lot of German Copper and Yellow metal sheets of different weights and sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic

Presents THIS WEEK

SECOND WEEK

Saurashtra Kinematograph

Co's Comic Production

LOOKING FOR LOVE

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR'S SUPER PICTURE

RAMBHA

OF

RAJNAGAR

featuring

Miss ZUREDA and Miss. YEKBAL

and other known stars

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:

At 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS

on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



WILFRED NOY.

FELIX CALMS HIS CONSCIENCE

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SHOWING EVERY NIGHT

THIS WEEK

at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT-THIS WEEK!

A literary gem on the screen—the story of one of the most interesting figures of fact or fiction—

EUGENE ARAM

the Episode of one of History's Greatest Crimes, immortalised in Prose and Verse. Based on Lord Lytton's enthralling novel known to millions.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST PHOTOPLAY.

AN ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION which every student of letters—be he a schoolboy, a collegian or a scholar—must make a point of seeing.

To-Night 5-15; (instead of 5-30);

7-8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA-NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT-THIS WEEK!

A Great story that teaches sound moral—and goes straight to your heart!

"THE MIDNIGHT GIRL"

A beautiful engrossing production by the Chadwick Pictures Corporation, starring the adorable

LILA LEE

A thrilling Romance of Broadway after Dark.

The Programme includes a 2-Parts

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CENTURY BATHING BEAUTIES

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GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

5-30, 7-8-45 & 10-30 P.M.

Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30.

Prices—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12 As. 8,

As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.

5th Week Episodes Nos. 13 14 and 15.

"FANTOMAS"

"FANTOMAS"

featuring: Edna Murphy, Johnnie Walker,

Eve Balfour and Edward Roseman.

Fantomas may be classed as the hair-raising

mystifier that reaches into your consciousness

and makes you cry out for more.

also 2-Reels

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Comedy

"THE FIRE MAN"

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

EJECTMENT SUIT.

RIGHT TO SUBLET.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay his honour the judge Mr. Indranarayan disposed of the suit in which Hussein Badraddin Teybi, owner of the Teybi Building on Carnac Road, sought to eject his tenant Augustus D'Silva (Defendant No. 1) and Philip Rangell (Defendant No. 2) the occupants from a block in the building on the following three main grounds:—

(1) That defendant No. 1 sublet the premises without his written permission to the defendant No. 2 after 21st August 1922. (The defendant deny that the premises were sublet in 1922).

(2) That in any event the subletting of the premises by defendant No. 1 to defendant No. 2 was a breach of an express condition of the tenancy, viz., not to sublet without plaintiff's permission and (3) Refusal to pay proper sandard rent despite decrees in previous suit.

His honour found on a careful consideration of the evidence that defendant No. 1 and 2 were both perfectly aware that there was an express condition of the tenancy that the premises were not to be sublet on pain of forfeiture thereof, as set out in the reminder of 27th February 1921 Ex. "X" and in the notice to quit dated 15th August 1923, determining the tenancy after which as stated therein rents were received "without prejudice" to total notice. There was thus no waiver of either the condition or the notice and his honour held that the plaintiff was therefore entitled to a decree in ejectment. Having regard to these findings his honour did not think it necessary to reconsider the third ground as to non-payment of standard rent, specially as another suit has been filed by defendant No. 2 on defendant No. 1's behalf but without his knowledge to recover from plaintiff alleged excess of Rs. 5/- per month recovered by plaintiff nor did his honour think it advisable to prejudice the interest of the parties in that suit by deciding whether the question of standard rent was not "judicially" by reasons of decisions in the prior suits between the parties, on which as on several other points, much valuable time and energy was needlessly wasted prolonging the inquiry into several protracted hearings.

The Judge concluded:—"I may, however, state that mere insistence on technical rights though perhaps rightly irritating to a degree to the plaintiff would not be a good ground for him to ask for ejectment, specially as in one of his own letters the plaintiff admits that his demands were at times slightly in excess of his legal dues under the Rent Act.

Considering all the circumstances of the case I do not think I can well ask the defendants to vacate earlier than 31st August next. Defendants to vacate on or before the 31st August 1925, and to pay costs and Rs. 68/- professional costs, costs made payable in a month from to-day"

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, June 17.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Cause.

5049-22—Mulji P. and P., Hiravahu, Chumil Lalubhai and Co., Vachha and Co., Rele and Co.

4987-23—Phakorda and Co., Sundrabai v. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons, Edgewise G. W. and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D. Mongibhai widow of Vasanji Madhavji, Praggi Dayal Hariani, Tyabji D. and Co.

12-22—Re Adami Moosabhai, Mervanji K. and Co., Tomabai and another, Hunrabai and another, Amin and D.

10-25—Re Dharmsy Purshotam Soonderdas and Co., Gordhandas Purshotam, Soonderdas Purshotam, Raghuva N. and Co.

21-25—Re Dwarikadas Karsondas, Vanmalji Karsondas, Dhirajbhai, Edgewise G. W. and Co.

12-25—Re Consecro M. Gonsalves, Ferreira and V., Benedict Gonsalves, Josephine Alphonsa and another, Daphtry F. and D.

15-25—Re Padamsy Praggi, Daphtry F. and D., Dhanbai, Madhavji Mulji Jhaveri and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

407-25—Khandwala and Chh., Okhaji Jivani and Co., Pathaa Omerkhan Nabibux and another, Shamrao M. and H.

877-25—Captain and V., Kishoredas Purshotam Mangaldas, Ahmed Allana, Nani H. and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

684-25—Tyabji D. and Co., Shivnarayan Bakram Nemani, Maneckbhai, Dabholker and J.

285-23—Dallas and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, Haji Jusub Hasham and ors., Captain and V., Mulla and Mulla.

3355-22—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Jusub Hasham, Bai Halimabai and ors., Captain and V.

3861—Rustomji and G. Shamji Meghji v. Mayasankar Ratnarji, Dikshit M. and Co.

3355-23—Pandita and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai, Parvatibai and ors., Thakorebhai and D.

567-23—Amin and D., Harkorebhai, Ramabhai and ors., Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H. M. and Co., Little and Co.

1808-23—Mehta L. and Co., Doshihai, Dhanbai and another, Madhavji and Co.

1893-24—Captain and V., The Omier

FOUNDING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD., LALA HAR NARAIN, JUDAH AND S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJALI.

396-25—Tyabji D. and Co. Maruti Morari Palve v. Jalimsing Manharising, Khandwala and Chh.

190-25—Madhavji and Co. Mahomed Suleman & Co. Shavakshaw Bapuji Conroy, Dallas & Co.

3523-24—N. C. Dalal and Co. Maganlal Chumil Ghia v. Chumilal Mohanlal, Surajmal and Co.

470-24—Craigie B. and C. Gorie Ltd v. L. Gordhandas and Co. & ors. Mehta L. and Co.

258-25—Tyabji D. and Co. Mongibhai Jannadas Lakshmanadas v. Gangadas Mulji, M. B. Chothia and Co.

3444-23—Matubhai J. and M. Currimbhoy Lalji Sejan and Co. Jamal Bros. Co. Ld. Bhaishanker K. and G.

561-23—Ferreira and V. Joseph Baptista v. S. K. Klosser and anr. Daphtry F. and D.

2602-24—Rele and Co., Dhanjishaw Dada-bhoy Ghista v. Karsondas Narandas, Bhaishanker R. and G.

430-25—Chokey and Co. Thakoredas Maganlal v. Chumilal Bapal and ors., Jhaveri & Co. Dubash and Co.

4299-23—N. C. Dalal and Co. Sam Bomanji Darabseth and anr. Navalehand Malukchand, Amrechand and M.

4341-23—N. C. Dalal and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Thakoredas Dharwadandas and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

377-25—Rustomji and G. Umersi Becher v. Harilal Laxmishanker Booch, Bhaishanker K. and G.

1214-24—Mulla and M. Purdonji Cursetji Mody and Sons, J. C. Gumindru (Bombay) Ltd Little and Co.

46-25—Mohile P. and G. Manilal Vallabhji v. Jousub Peermahomed and Co., Patel and E.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5099-22—Jehangir G. and B. Bhicaji and anr. Pestonji Nusserwanji Surti and ors. Matubhai J. and M. In Person.

573-22—Mehta L. and Co. Kakalbhaji Jannakhan v. Madilal Chaganlal, N. C. Dalal and Co.

4680-22—N. C. Dalal and Co. Madanji Mohanji and Co. Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L. and Co.

439-22—Sunderdas and Co. Kallanji Karsondas v. The Godamari Valley Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., Wadia G. and Co.

1192-22—Vachha and Co. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co. v. Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

508-22—In Person, Manibhai Motibhai Patel v. Shanta and anr. Shah and Co.

4417-22—Khandwala and C. Jaynarayan, Lalchand Tahadia and anr. Mohanlal Ramnarayan and ors. Malvi M. R. and Co.

76-22—Madhavji and Co. Chumilal Gambhir-das and Co. v. Jivanlal Ujamsy, N. C. Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghuva N. and Co., Bihari Lal Kenyil v. Indersing Mehta and anr. Surajmal and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J. and M. The Western India Transport Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation), Bhikhubhai Virchand.

509-22—Pandita and Co. Velji Demy v. Virji Jettha, Raghuva N. and Co.

4492-22—N. C. Dalal and Co. Hemchand Jadhavji v. Meghji Jettha and Co. and anr. Ramanlal and Co.

1961-22—Shamrao M. and H. M. K. Hoernamank v. Ramkrishna B. Thakar, Jehangir and S.

270-22—Motichand & D. Poolchand Tricumi v. Dabubhai Kripitram and anr. Bhaishanker K. and G.

5570-22—Payne and Co. Hossein Bros. v. The Bombay Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. Wadia G. and Co.

3826-21—Wadia G. and Co. Abdul Hussein Alibhai Sutarwalla v. Tablram Giridharas, Jamsetji R. and B.

5375-22—Wadia G. and Co. Abdul Hussein Alibhai Sutarwalla v. Tablram Giridharas, Jamsetji R. and B.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re. Indian Co's Act—Shroff and L. The Phoenix Taxi and T. Service v. N. H. Moos, Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

483-25—Khandwala and Chh., Mohanlal Chumil v. Chh. Karsondas and Co., Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

587-25—Divakar and B. Shankerrao Bhicaji Sircar, Pandurang Vithoba Desai, Dikshit M. and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2981-24—Mehta L. and Co. L. Gordhandas and Co. W. J. Burrows, Mulla and M.

3187-22—Mohile P. and G. B. Tricumal and Co., Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P. and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J. Karsondas Thakoresy and Co., Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhooji and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co. Premskudhas Gordhandas, Haribux Nandlal, Mervanji K. and Co.

4547-25—N. E. Dalal and Co., Kachrabhai Maganlal, Thakoredas Maganlal, Khandwala and Chh.

In Re: Ind. Arb. Act, Judah and S. Re. Lalji Kohir, Petr, Umersy chand and ors., Reshells, Motichand and ors.

O. S. 3398-23—Kapadia and Co., Tokerey Karsondas, Khimji Shamji and others, Daphtry F. and D. Unwalla P. and P.

3950-19—Mulla and M. Goculdas Dossa and Co., Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtry F. and D.

3950-19—Mulla and M. Goculdas Dossa and Co., Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtry F. and D.

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3950-19—Mulla and M. Goculdas Dossa and Co., Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtry F. and D.

3950-19—Mulla and M

REYNOLDS AND GIBSON'S
REPORT

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

American futures.—The market has moved about in a narrow radius and in a restless fashion, and, though what change there is on the week is in a slightly upward direction, the tone is hardly so good as when we were writing last. The imminence of the first Government Report on condition, with scattered complaints of too cool nights in certain sections of the belt and of drought in the South-West portion of Texas, had driven in the weaker short element, and though it is believed that there is still a "Bear" interest existing overseas, it is apparently in strong hands, who are not easily alarmed and who see nothing in the situation to induce them to close their commitments. Various pointers towards the official figures due on the 2nd June have been circulating during the past few days. The highest so far is 77.5, but the general run is in the neighbourhood of 75. All seem to agree in an acreage increase of something slightly over 5 per cent. Therefore, it looks as if we may anticipate the Government estimate as being somewhere round 75. Anything above this figure would probably bring selling in its train with some decline in values, whilst any idea appreciably below this might scare the short interest above referred to. More important will, however, will be the weather conditions ruling at the time, as these will indicate whether the crop is progressing in a normal fashion, which is generally towards a slight improvement in the month of June. We must confess we can see nothing very much in the climatic conditions at the moment to cause any apprehension, and, beyond rather low temperatures, particularly in the Eastern Belt, the general conditions are very satisfactory. The excessive dryness in portions of Texas which are in need of rain has been partially relieved by scattered showers during the last day or so.

At the moment, the market is acting in a tired fashion, and to our minds is not in as sound a position technically as it was a fortnight ago. There was a distinctly larger "Bear" account open then which has now practically disappeared, so that the buying power after the issuance of the Government Report will not be as considerable as would have been the case some little time ago.

Locally, the steadiness in the near months has been maintained, at one time July increased its premium to close on 50 points over October, whilst the current month hardened to 5 points over July. This, of course, is entirely due to the spot situation and the gradually hardening basis of desirable cotton, which is reflected in a further appreciation in the official quotation of the basic quality. However, liquidation and a desire to take profits on transactions has led to a loss of a portion of the further enhancement, and there is but little change in the difference as we write, beyond the fact that May has fully retained its premium. The parity between here and the American Exchanges has narrowed somewhat, which was only natural, as the differences were (as we pointed out last week) on too high a level, particularly for the nearer positions. More distant months, however, still continue to be on a reasonable basis, and at various times March has been able to be brought here against sales in New York at round 125 points apart, and, as we have mentioned before, we consider this is an operation which has a fair amount of attraction for a moderate profit.

Accounts from Manchester have tended to be less cheerful in tone. In fact, in several quarters serious complaints are about with regard to the amount of business offering and the prices current. It appears that several of our customers, particularly our great dependency, India, are for the time being overstocked with goods, and it is reported that there is a determination in that quarter not to make fresh purchases in Manchester for some few months, so that local stocks can be liquidated without pressure and without loss. Possibly, too much weight should not be attached to this decision, but it only shows that there is some cause for such an action. It rather indicates that shelves are gradually being filled up and that the demand may not be so keen next season as it has been during the present.

The Masters' Federation have not secured sufficient support to continue the present restriction on working hours. This is probably the main due to a lack of loyalty by those who had been fortunate enough to secure a pretty good order book of business to be taken upon the recommendation of the Committee to adopt a short time policy of a reduction of 8½ hours instead of the previous policy of 13 hours. In any event, we do not think that there is really very much change in the situation, as it has been realised for some little time past that an observance of the official hours was not being generally kept.

We are still of the opinion that for the long view, covering the growing season, purchases on breaks is the best policy to adopt, but it seems to us that in the immediate future some recession in values is quite likely unless there is a definite change in the present crop prospects or a surprise due to the Government Report.

Accounts from the trade in America are still couched in a pessimistic vein, and with a slackening in the business in Manchester there is but a modest buying power existing. Outside interest is negligible at the volume of business generally is running on extremely meagre lines, and whilst values do advance there does not seem sufficient behind to carry the rise further.

As we have mentioned above, it may be that this present large crop has achieved the purpose of filling up the holes which previous failures in the world, and the consequent high level of prices, had created. It is certainly disappointing to find that the present crop is not really a level of values is not so high as the level of values in the case of a crop of similar size to the present one. Next year would most undoubtedly be more difficult to market, as the necessities de-

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15.	
Total Day's Sales at	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East	300
Indian	
Total Day's Imports nil.	
Mjd. Americans Spot.	
Universal Standard 1332 fair inquiry.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellariadis 3245	
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
July	23.41
October	23.06
January	22.77
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
July	23.40
October	23.00
January	22.70
NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:	
July	24.05
October	22.64

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 15.	
COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS	
G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—	
June	12.90 +.34
July	12.83 +.34
August	12.64 +.35
September	12.48 +.37
October	12.32 +.38
November	12.23 +.38
December	12.21 +.38
January	12.18 +.37
February	12.18 +.37
March	12.20 +.38
April	12.20 +.38
May	12.22 +.39
June	12.19 +.40
Tone:—Firm.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 15.	
June	30.65 +.25
July	30.05 +.25
August	28.80 +.85
September	27.55 +.80
October	26.45 +.80
November	24.10 +.85
December	23.60 +.85
January	22.85 +.90
February	22.70 +.90
March	22.55 +.90
April	22.50 +.90
May	22.45 +.90

INDIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 15.	
Scinde Good	9.85
Fully Good	9.75
Fine	10.15
Bengal Good	9.45
Fully Good	9.85
Fine	10.25
Oomra Good	10.15
Fully Good	10.55
Fine	10.95
Broach Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 15.

COTTON:—	
Day's Receipts at all U.S.	4,000
Porta	
Day's Exports to Great	2,000
Britain	
Day's Exports to Continent	3,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
July	23.44 +.39
October	23.10 +.45
January	22.81 +.46
March	23.07 +.47
Spot Cotton at New	
York	24.20 +.40
Spot Cotton at New	
Orleans	24.40 +.25
FUTURE'S AT NEW ORLEANS:—	
July	23.96 +.25
October	22.72 +.49
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22.
Demanded Bills 48562	
Silver: Commercial Bars 68 7/8	

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, June 15.

G. O.C. LIVERPOOL:—	
July	12.83 +.34
October	12.32 +.38
January	12.18 +.37
March	12.20 +.38

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.	
New York, June 15.	
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
July	23.44 +.39
October	23.10 +.45
January	22.81 +.46
March	23.07 +.47

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June/July sellers 15/1	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
July/Sep. sellers 15/1	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Oct./Dec. sellers 15/1	
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
Oct./Dec. sellers 16/1	
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
Oct./Dec. sellers 16/1	

mand would not be so keen. However, it is a long time before we shall arrive at the point when such a yield is assured, and there will be many times during the next few months when the market and prices will be current which will be as sharp upturns. It seems to us, therefore, that the wisest plan is to be very conservative at the moment, but be ready to buy on breaks.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 15.	
Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16 firm.	
Bar Gold 44-4 1/2 steady.	
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/4 quiet.	
London, June 15.	
Rentes 3 per cent 44	
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/4	
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16.	
Closing Tone of Silver:—China and India buying business moderate. Closed quiet.	
Interest day to day Loans 3 3/4.	
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per	
since since 5th March, 1925.	
Sovereigns from Holland £1,000,000.	

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 16.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 11/32
Doc. Demand	275
American Dollars	164
Hongkong Dollars	209
Shanghai	111 1/2
Japan	167
Singapore	
Market Steady	
The Bank being closed on account of	
Parsi holiday, the rates are unchanged.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

London, June 15.	
Stockholm	1816
Christiania	2875
Amsterdam	1209
Switzerland	2508
Prague	16387
The Bombay Mails of 30th ultimo were delivered in London on 15th instant.	
Exchange on London in Paris 10090	
Exchange on London in Germany 20404	
Exchange on London in Italy 12467	
New York, June 15.	
Demand Bills 48562	

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 15.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s 4 7/16	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s 4 5/8	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s 5 3/8	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s 5 3/4	
Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/2.	

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 15.	
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	487
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 190 15/16	
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	499 7/8
Conversion Loan 2 1/2 per cent 1910 3/4	un-
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 1910 3/4	un-
Indian Loan 7 per cent 1910 3/4	un-
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 456	unchanged.
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent 450 1/2	nomi-
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan)	45 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 1/2	—1/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 16.	
Valds Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.	
Asad 21-7-3	21-7-3
Savarn 21-6-3	21-6-3
Tej Mand.	
Asad 0-3-0	
Savarn 0-6-0	
Tone—Market Steady	

SILVER.

Bombay, June 16.	
Ready—72-10-0	
Valds Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.	
Asad 72-10-0	72-9-0
Savarn 71-14-0	72-0-0
Tej Mand.	
Asad 0-15-0	
Savarn 1-5-1	
Tone—Market Steady	

LINSSEED.

London, June 15.	
Linsseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags June/	
July sellers £22/4	
Linsseed Tone:—22 Buyers—very slow	
tendency, rather easier.	
Raw Linsseed Oil Naked Spot Net July/	
Aug sellers 43/9	
Raw Linsseed Buyers, etc. Sep/Oct sellers	
43/9.	
Linsseed La Plata Argentine J/J sellers	
£20 1/8.	
Dull—inactive—very poor demand.	
Cottonseed Bombay June/July sellers	
29 7/8.	
Slow rather easier.	
Castorseed Bombay June/July nominal	
£23.	
Business was done to-day in Linsseed La	
Plata Argentine to Hull Afloat at £20.	
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi	
at 58 May/June.	
Wheat No. 2 Club Parcel Afloat at	
67 1/4.	

BARLEY.

London, June 15.	
Karachi Barley July/Aug sellers 41/9	
FREIGHT OF COAL.	
London, June 15.	
Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.	

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 16.	
Brass English	3/4 55 12
BrDo.	1 55 12
Do	1 1/4 55 12
Do	1 3/4 55 12
Do	2 55 12

COPPER.

Bombay, June 16	
Copper, German	3-4 61 8 0
Copper	1-1 61 8 0
Copper, American	1-2 61 8 0
Copper	1-3 61 8 0
Copper	2 61 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	62 0 0
Panchetka joint	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars	61 0 0
Brass Bars	39 4 0
Pat Klal	67 0 0
Lead, Country	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	53 0 0
" 1-1 to 1-2, 1-3 to 2	53 0 0
German Copper 1-1-3	61 8 0
" 1-1 to 1-2	61 8 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1	61 8 0
" 1-1	61 8 0

METALS.

London, June 15.	
English best Selected Copper	62
Standard Copper G.M.B.	60 3/8
Copper Braziers	77 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 1/2
Hard Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/8
London, June 15.	
Tin Block £253 3/4.	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 16	
Kilachand	No. 14-2 0 11 9
Kilachand	No. 20-1-2 0 13 6
Ourimbhai	No. 12-1-2 0 11 6
Elphinstone	No. 12-1-2 0 11 3
David	No. 10-1-2 0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10-1-2 0 10 9
Trilokchand	No. 10-1-2 0 11 0
Sattara	No. 10-1-4 0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 6-1-2 0 9 9
Light-house	No. 40-1 1 3 3
Japan	No. 42-1 1 4 0
"	No. 20 0 14 6
"	No. 22 1 1 2

RAPESEED.

London, June 15.	
Ferrosopore Real Bold June/July sellers	£21 3/4
Toria June/July sellers £20 1/4	
Yellow Gujarat June/July sellers £23 3/8	
Brown Cawnpore June/July quoted	£21 5/8
Yellow Cawnpore June/July sellers	£22 3/8
Slow and easier.	
Cheap Continental offers depress market.	
SHARES.	
London, June 15.	
Hongkong Bank	£138 1/2
Chartered Bank	£19 3/4
National Bank	£47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£10 5/8
Eastern Bank	£2 6 1/4

WHEAT.

London, June 15.	
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. June/July sell-	
ers 67/6	
Rosario Santa Fe—64 lbs. June/July sell-	
ers 69/8	
Tone:—Dull and lower.	
Australian June/July sellers 67/6.	
Choice White Karachi June/July quoted	58/
Soft Red Karachi nominal.	
Tone:—Dull and lower.	
Two Club Calcutta 67/3 Afloat to London	
paid.	
Half Cargo New South Wales.	
67/ May to Ireland paid.	

RUBBER.

London, June 15.	
Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July	
29 1/2.	
Tone:—Firm.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot	
June sellers 33.	
Tone:—Flat and lower on realizations.	
Ribbed Smoked Sheets June paid sell-	
ers 36.	

(Continued from column 6.)

stand that a member of the Legislative Assembly is going to send a resolution to that body recommending the appointment of an Indian as Managing Governor. It is, however, a far cry between sending such a resolution and getting the resolution accepted by the Assembly and then, again, getting it put into practice by the Government. Whenever such resolutions are put forward the cry goes out from a section of the Anglo-Indian press that the agitation is in the interests of place-hunters. But it is always held as a laudable ambition on the part of the children of the soil in any country to hold responsible positions in the service of their motherland. It was rumoured that the present Finance Member was going shortly to take up one of the Managing Governorships. That rumour is, however, now officially denied and one naturally now expects the Government to take this progressive step of appointing a suitable Indian to one of the Managing Governorships.

Economic & Financial Review.

AGRICULTURISTS AND EXCHANGE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

It is one of

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p. m. (B. T.), to consider the agenda of the Special meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held on the 18th instant, and any other business that may be brought forward with the sanction of the Leader.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1925.

THE DESHBANDHU.

The Deshbandhu is dead. All India will receive the news of his death with an indescribable shock of pain. For though his countrymen knew that he had been ailing for some months and that he had gone to Darjeeling for rest, they had no reason to apprehend that the end of his life was so near. In fact, the latest news they had about him was that the Mahatma had visited him and had consultations with him of which the outcome was an agreement that efforts should be made through the Congress to rally all political parties under one flag. The tragedy of his sudden death is, therefore, too deep for words as well as tears. So completely did he dominate the public life of the country that it is impossible at the moment even to realise that he is no more amongst us. Conventional phrases are too inadequate to express fully the immensity of the loss that not merely Bengal—for unquestionably he was the greatest Bengali of the present generation—but the whole country has suffered by his death. The time is not yet either to measure the fullness of that loss or to envisage, in correct perspective, the aspirations, achievements and even the failures which made up the life-work of the departed leader. For the sorrow is too fresh and the shock to our public life too sudden for the task to be adequately performed by anyone of his countrymen who mourn his loss to-day as the greatest calamity that has befallen them since the death of Tilak.

It is only in months and years to come when we miss his commanding personality and his driving force in the direction of our national efforts for freedom, to which he had dedicated his life, that we shall realise, in an increasing measure, all that he did, lived for, struggled and died for—for there is no doubt his death was hastened by the prolonged strain of public work—and, above all, all that he meant to us. For, it is no exaggeration to say that, next to Mahatma Gandhi, if there was one man who bore the great responsibility of guiding the nation's political destiny through its Parliament—the Congress—it was Deshbandhu Das. In fact, during the last two years, even more than the Mahatma himself, it was the Deshbandhu who bore the brunt of directing the national struggle against the bureaucracy. And he directed it, not only with the conviction that the path he had chosen for his country to follow was the right one, but with the confidence of a great man who is worthy of great things. Whether he was right in guiding the country as he did and in breaking away from the original programme of the boycott of Councils it is too early to judge. For the moment it is enough to recall that the nation had failed to rise to its opportunity after Gandhiji's arrest and that after two years of divided councils in the Congress the latter made Council-entry an integral part of its programme. But more than that it is necessary to remember that the Deshbandhu knew what he stood for and was determined in the pursuit of his object to sweep everything aside. It was this quality in him, combined with his burning love for the country, that won for him the dominating position in the councils of his countrymen and, as an inevitable consequence, the concentrated hostility of the bureaucracy and its organs in the Press, supporters and hangers-on. He knew what he stood for. He stood for the freedom of his country, the

substance of freedom now and to-day and not its mockery in doles of "reforms" leading to "progressive realisation" of responsible government.

"I love my country, I love my freedom. I will have the right, the birth-right to manage my own affairs. If that is a crime I am willing to be hanged for that rather than to shirk the duty which I feel to be the only duty of every Indian of the present-day." In these burning words he summed up at once his own life-work and the secret of his hold on his countrymen. It was this will to persist along a direct and single-minded course—the will to go forward, with life in one hand and reputation in the other, and both hands wide open—which gave to his personality the miraculous power that the Lokmanya possessed and that the Mahatma possesses in a larger measure. With the Lokmanya and the Mahatma he also shared the misfortune of greatness, the misfortune of being misunderstood by many of his own countrymen and of being most virulently abused by the enemies of his country's freedom. He has died in harness as he wished to die and in his death each one of his countrymen feels the loss of some part of himself. He has been taken away from us when we needed him most. Our counsels are divided, our forces are dispersed, while the enemy has consolidated his position and is feeling stronger day by day. At this time, more than ever before, we needed the guidance provided by his sense of reality, his steadfastness of purpose, his inflexible will and, above all, his great gift of striking the imagination of the people by the power of his personality. But he is not dead. He lives. He lives in the legacy that he has left us of a passionate love of liberty, a will to die for the country, a spirit of renunciation and a vision of the future that sets no territorial or racial bounds to human freedom. His life was a great gift to us. Let us, each one of us, pay the debt of gratitude for that gift by holding fast to its lesson that it is not enough to love the country and to desire its freedom but that the duty of every Indian of the present day is to be prepared, in a spirit of renunciation, to die for that freedom.

THE POTENCY OF CHARKHA.

Those who have ridiculed the charka as a political panacea for winning Swaraj, should give some heed to the economic advantages, which, in the present condition of India, a large majority of the population can derive from the adoption of hand-spinning. The fact, which is not duly emphasised is that India is a poor country. This poverty has enveloped the country like darkness during the night. It affects the standard of life of the people through their meagre earnings and, because their earnings are small, it affects, as a vicious circle, their physical capacity, their muscular strength and their power of resistance to fatigue in work and to disease. In life, men, whose sustenance is small and whose resources are very limited are willing, or ought to be willing, to add to it as much as possible even if the addition seems infinitesimal in the eyes of those who look at it from the wrong end of the telescope. As already indicated, primarily to women, but to a great mass of people, hand-spinning affords a suitable employment demanding physical labour that is light and not unpleasant and offering activity, in which the young and the old can all join together. The initiation of an activity, which, while being healthy, is useful, while being pleasant, is profitable, deserves better consideration than has been given to it hitherto either by the English or Indian critics of the charka. While the small accretion of income to the peasant household is a godsend, the other consideration about the initial capital outlay has also been imperfectly realised. A textile mill requires an enormous amount of initial organization, apart from a big capital outlay. If such capital was in great abundance in India, it was reasonable to expect that more textile mills would have sprung up during the days of prosperity when for some years at a stretch the textile industry did pay. Extensions have undoubtedly been undertaken in the old mills from undistributed dividends and some new factories have been started, yet the fact that for Indian demand itself, the number of mills is insufficient, indicates that the limit of capital investment in the textile industry has been reached.

At the present moment the position is that there is not enough money even to make some of the older factories run to their full capacity; much less can a serious extension of the industry on

modern lines, be; therefore, expected from the investment of new capital resources. Even if it were granted that the ultimate advantage is with a factory of the modern type,—and this has still to be demonstrated,—India cannot hope to put down the necessary plant for very many years to come. It must be remembered that in order to add one million spindles to the textile plant of India the capital required will be roughly 100 million rupees or 10 crores. As against that to plant a million charkas in the villages of India in the cotton-producing districts, we want about 30 lakhs of rupees. Even assuming that the production of these million charkas will be one-tenth of the production from a million machine spindles, I must be remembered that the cost will be 33 times less. Considering that the greatest advantage of a machine is in saving the labour for producing a particular article and bearing in mind the very poor standard of life in India, which makes labour in terms of money cheap, there should be no hesitation in sacrificing the additional output from machinery, which the country cannot afford. There should be at the same time great support, from men who can think in terms of humanity, for a programme, which is the second best and which is the one that India can afford. When, in addition thousands of patriotic men and women will be willing to help in a programme that will teach self-help to a submerged section of community, there should be no hesitation in launching it out. It will be noticed that on lines indicated by us the charka has everything to recommend it on purely economic grounds. The other advantages, which Mahatma Gandhi has so patiently and indefatigably pointed out from time to time, may be briefly summarised. The reaction on the minds of those, who are engaged in useful labour and are conscious of it, saves them from all the ennu and ill-balanced temper, which mere loafing about creates. The gentle motion and music of the charka, it is claimed, has soothing effect on the spirit of those, whose thoughts are for the time being diverted from insidious hunger and from crushing want. Whether for those, who find themselves stranded or helpless, the charka will provide the staff of life is a matter which time alone can show. But it is certain that those, who are living on little, can find solace in a little something as a stay-by for the time being.

We must deprecate the habit of those who decry the charka and sit in judgment on it without regard to the conditions which prevail. A velvet coat is not only better to look upon and to feel, but it also protects man against cold. But if he cannot afford the velvet, it is better for him to take the next best and it is no use perpetually saying that there is nothing like velvet for every-day wear. Those, who are profiting from the purchasing power of India in respect of cloth, are interested in diverting attention by such absolute comparisons, though it is their constant study to supply the material which the market requires and which it can pay for. The fact that the bulk of this is also poor, that much of it is such as will not be wanted or worn in any other country in the world, does not trouble their conscience. We think that the best mode of improving village life is to enable the populations of village to help themselves and to provide for them a simple programme within their means and in consonance with their tradition and not unattainable physically. The charka serves this purpose. It has, in addition, this merit that the demand for cloth is there on the part of those who spin. The market is at the door. The labour is willing and is performed at convenient hours. All that needs to be broken down is the wall of western superstition, which regards the conditions obtaining in Europe as the only conditions worth attaining, and the methods of production evolved by alien brains as the only method of production, and which spurns the synthetic devices of the Indian genius even though the consequence may be increasing foreign exploitation and tightening political bondage.

Notes of the Day.

Mussolini's Bluff.

Evidently the noble precedent of Britain in its heroic bullying of Egypt on the occasion of the Lee Stack murder has not been in vain. Mussolini the Italian dictator has ventured to repeat the Greek exploit culminating in the Corfu bombardment and the flouting of the League of Nations in the approved British manner. In an arrogant ultimatum to Afghanistan he demands the fulfilment of

certain conditions as a compensation for the judicial execution of an Italian engineer convicted of murder. The conditions are as humiliating to a self-respecting sovereign power as they are stupid and in presenting them Mussolini through his intense egotism and race-pride has forgotten that he is not dealing with a subject nation like the Egyptians or a weak neighbouring state like Greece but an independent kingdom in Asia. One of the demands is for a public demonstration at Kabul to protest against the execution; an official apology, if one is at all needed, cannot satisfy this Machiavellian Colossus who wants even a regret to be accompanied by fire-works and magnified as national penance. Not even the Chamberlain-Churchill sabre-rattling in Egypt was so propitiosus. Another demand that the Afghan Foreign Minister should march in procession to the Italian Legation and then salute the Italian flag is another piece of jingo snobbery that is derogatory to any self-respecting Government. It is reminiscent of Lieut.-Col. Frank Johnson's fantastic order in the martial law days asking students in Lahore to march a number of miles for saluting the awe-inspiring Union Jack. As for the repayment of blood-money paid to the Italian national to save his life, the European nations cannot have it both ways: they cannot condemn such practices as stoning to death for apostasy as uncivilised and also condemn the Afghan Government when it attempts to vindicate public justice in its attempt of condoning private self-redress through money-payment. Mussolini may succeed in stirring up racial and national passions by his Note but his Black shirts cannot invade Afghanistan with their clubs and revolvers and castor-oil to create a Fascist Terror there if the Afghan Government refuses to comply with its demands.

Vindictive Action.

The continued incarceration of Mr. Pathik is an illustration of the miscarriage of justice which is as much a reflection on the judicial rectitude of an Indian State as it is detrimental to the liberty of its subjects. Mr. Pathik, a well-known social workers whose contribution towards the political awakening of Rajputana has been invaluable, has incurred the displeasure of the Udaipur Durbar, that is, of the coterie of popularly irresponsible bureaucracy whose will is law in the State. But after a protracted and even partial trial, Mr. Pathik was found innocent of the charge of sedition or disobedience of orders by a majority of the Mewar High Court on May 10th while the sentences awarded by the minority expired on the same date. Mr. Pathik however was detained in custody, first awaiting the order of the highest executive and then of a special non-judicial commission of seven men and only appointed by the Viceroy. This brilliant, if belated, idea of having a temporary super-party council to deal with a political opponent and critic proved serviceable since, it recommended five years' confinement for Mr. Pathik which he is now undergoing. Public opinion all over Rajputana is emphatic in its condemnation of this piece of illegality and high-handedness and demands Mr. Pathik's release. So unresponsive have the States become to public opinion, however, that it is not surprising to see the 'Nava Gajarat' of Baroda asking for a Magna Charta to be issued as a royal proclamation guaranteeing elementary rights to the subjects of the Indian States. But the autocratic character of the States is partly in imitation of the bureaucratic regime and partly the result of the protection secured by the Paramount Power: in a word, the British Government is too much responsible for the position of the States to concede primary rights to their subjects. On the contrary, it seeks to protect the divinity of the rulers through Princes' Protection Acts. An appeal to the Paramount Power is doomed only to failure.

Railway Guides in Vernacular.

Mr. N. D. Marathe, Hon. Secretary, Railway Mandal, Belgaum, writes: "It is more than fifty years since Railways were started in India. But Railway companies have not yet thought of publishing Railway Guides in vernaculars. It is not at all creditable to the Companies that they should not publish guides in the language of the Provinces through which their lines run. It is quite necessary for the travelling public, the majority of whom do not know English, to know the rules about luggage, tickets, etc. Though the Timings of the Railways are changed from time to time the Rules are scarcely changed. I, therefore, suggest that important and useful rules from the Railway Guide should be published in the vernacular and offered for sale at reasonable price, so that travelling on Railways will be greatly facilitated without much cost to the Railway Companies. I hope the Railway Companies and the Advisory Committees will consider this suggestion." We fully endorse Mr. Marathe's suggestion.

(Continued from column 7)
voked assault on some inoffensive Indians, one of whom died in consequence of it. If such a thing had occurred in an Indian city, there would have been no hesitation in connecting the outrage with the speech, and the speaker would probably have been prosecuted for sedition and inciting to violence. Lord Birkenhead's speech and the assault are, of course, entirely unrelated to each other, but it is not unfair to think that his lordship's speech did not produce a particularly sweet atmosphere for Indians as Glasgow, if such was his intention.

ARE SWARAJISTS LOSING GROUND?

BY K. NATARAJAN.

Are the Swarajists losing ground? Municipal elections everywhere are regarded as showing the drift of political opinion in the constituencies. It is the declared policy of the Swarajists to capture Municipal and Local Boards. A first-rate opportunity presented itself of showing the Swarajist flag in Madras city in the bye election to the Municipal Corporation following on the death of the great Non-Brahmin leader, Sir P. Theagaraya Chettiar. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the distinguished Swarajist leader was requested by his friends to contest the seat against the non-Brahmin candidate. Mr. Iyengar took a couple of days to consider the suggestion and finally decided to let the non-Brahmin candidate to have a walk-over. The reasons given by him for coming to this decision were such as would apply to every case where the Swarajists cannot hope to get a clear majority of seats in a Municipal or Legislative body; and if they are upheld by the Central Executive of the Party, it would mean that the Swarajists should practically retire from the field except, perhaps, in the Provincial Provinces at the next general Election. One has to speak doubtfully even of the Central Provinces, because of the complete Swarajist rout at the recent Municipal election at Jabulpore, where their majority of 18 has been turned into a minority of 3 in a Council of 33 members. The decisive defeat of the Swarajist candidate for the Presidency of the Howrah municipality, the biggest in Bengal next only to that of Calcutta, is also significant. The failure of the Swarajists to put up a candidate of their own to contest the vacancy in the Council of State against an avowed opponent of the removal of untouchability, the first item in the constructive Congress programme which they are pledged to carry out, is another little straw showing how the wind blows.

The resumption of the "Transferred subjects" in Bengal strikes me as high-handed and unjustifiable. There was a better case for taking the stop in the Central Provinces than in Bengal. In those Provinces, the Swarajists form a clear majority in the Legislative Council. They virtually refused to vote the Ministers' salaries. It might be presumed that a dissolution and a fresh general election would not appreciably alter the constitution of the Council. The case of Bengal was altogether different. In the Bengal Council, Swarajists by themselves have no majority. Without the co-operation of Liberals and Independents, they could not carry any proposition of Government or throw out any proposal of the Government. It was expressly stated by the Liberal leader, Sir P. C. Mitter, and by the Independent leader, Mr. B. Chakravarty that they voted with the Swarajists for rejection of the grant of Ministers' salaries, not because they did not want Ministers, but because the particular persons whom the Governor had appointed Ministers, did not enjoy their confidence. If the Governor was not able to get other persons to accept Ministerships, it was because no self-respecting man would agree to associate his political fortunes with a Government which is responsible for the Bengal Ordinance. The present measure, therefore, is really a punitive measure imposed on Bengal for refusing to accept the Ordinance and the deportations under it and under the Regulation of 1818. It is an act of pure vindictiveness for which there are few parallels in British rule in India. Coming as it does after the very statesmanlike and conciliatory address by Mr. C. R. Das at the Faridpur Conference, the measure is not only vindictive, but mean. We have been repeatedly told that there will be no going back on the declaration of August 1917. It is impossible to think of a more flagrant retrogression.

I have always regarded the Swarajist policy of obstruction and wrecking as a gross political blunder. The dog-in-the-manger attitude of neither accepting Ministerships themselves nor allowing others to do so, was not in the least likely to appeal to serious-minded people. And, though the vicious crowd seems to carry all things before it for a time, ultimately the sober judgment of those who stand out of all parties, asserts itself in every community. If, as the facts mentioned above show, the Swarajists are losing ground in the country, it is the result of their blind-alley policy. If they had from the first accepted the suggestion that they should work the constructive programme to-day in relation to the Government and the public, would have been invulnerable. As the result of experience extending over many years, I have come to the conclusion that political strength can come only through social justice—justice as between man and man, man and woman, caste and caste, community and community, nation and nation. There is no other way of acquiring solid political capacity.

It was said of Sir Henry Lawrence that no one overate at his table without learning to think more kindly of Indians. Lord Birkenhead's biographer will not be able to say the same thing of his lordship. He made his now famous recruiting speech at Glasgow University on the 10th May. On the 10th, a gang of Glasgow hooligans made an utterly unpro-

(Continued in column 5)

Deshbandhu Das Dead.

DARJ EELING, June 16th

C. R. Das is dead.

TOTALLY UNEXPECTED.

BODY TO BE CREMATED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The news of Mr. C. R. Das' death spread rapidly throughout Calcutta and by 10 o'clock most parts of the city had become aware of the event and the phone calls enquiring if the news was true from districts so remote as Uttarpara were received. The first communication was received by Mr. S. C. Roy, Mr. Das's son-in-law in a telegram from Darjeeling and this was quickly followed by a wire from the Associated Press representative there.

Enquiries at Mr. Roy's place showed that Mr. Das died just before half past five this evening and that as far as his Calcutta friends and relations were concerned the sad event was totally unexpected. Wiring from Darjeeling late this evening the Associated Press representative stated that the body will be sent to Calcutta to-morrow (Wednesday) for cremation.—A. P.

A SERVANT OF THE COUNTRY

GANDHIJI'S TRIBUTE.

Mahatma writing in a recent issue of "Young India" about the Deshbandhu says:—

"Bengalis are mad. Deshbandhu Das gives up his palatial house to the trustees for national purposes. I know that the house carries with it certain liabilities. But the Deshbandhu could have, if he had chosen, wiped them out inside of a year by retaining to his princely practice. I could not enter the vast mansion without feeling awe and shedding a tear. As a philosopher I know that in getting rid of the house, he has not rid of a burden. But as a man living in the world I know that millions would be glad to shoulder such burdens and feel happy in unconformable his existence. I therefore could not restrain myself as I entered the house and was lodged in the very room which was but yesterday occupied by the distinguished servant of India. But that is not the limit of his madness. He is still, he is weak. He comes with difficulty. He rises from his seat with difficulty. His voice has lost its original strength. But he must needs not for comfort but for service. He must sit on the floor of the State Committee. He must converse with those who will not be content on the narrow limits of the build of his post."

A POLITICAL ANCHORITE.

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE.

Tuesday, 11 p.m.

I read the shocking news an hour ago by wire from "Forward" of Calcutta. I knew for some days that Mr. Das's health was causing anxiety, but never suspected that the end was so near. It is a significant coincidence that he should have expired within 48 hours of the publication of the momentous decision of the Government of India, relating to the abolition of transferred subjects in Bengal.

During the last few years, I grew to know Mr. Das very intimately. Our working together in the Congress Inquiry into the Punjab massacres gave me the first glimpse of his sturdy courage and patriotism, the simplicity and nobility of his character. He was then at the height of his professional eminence, and in full enjoyment of the luxury and splendour connected with it; but through all this one could see his mind yearning to be free to devote itself unimpeded to the service of his country. It may seem strange to those who knew him superficially that he was a deeply religious man, a man to whom the promptings of his own sentiments were a surer guide than the logic and persuasion of strangers. Lately, during the last few months he had really come to despise all worldly attachments and ambitions, and the last time I met him a few months ago, about the time he gave away to the public the last remnants of his worldly possessions he appeared to be undergoing an extraordinary transformation into a real *Sannyasin*, with only one object in life, viz the freedom of his country. It appeared to be a fitting culmination of a life devoted to incessant activity.

He has passed away at a most critical time, when the country needs his services most urgently. In the first shock of our grief, it is difficult to accurately assess the immensity of our loss, but as days go by and events follow close upon one another, the country will realize what a colossal figure he was. I am sure it will be a great shock to Mahatmaji. Our heartiest sympathies go out to Mrs. Das, who shared her husband's trials and sufferings during all the time that he threw up his joys and comforts and became a political anchorite.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

LIFE SKETCH.

Chitta Ranjan Das comes of an ancient Bengalee family. The Dasas, we are told,

A MAKER OF MODERN INDIA. LIFE OF GREAT RENUNCIATION.

were some of them rulers of ancient Bengal. They were remarkable for nobility, straightforwardness and sterling independence. Chitta Ranjan's father, Babu Bhupan Mohan Das, was an attorney practising in the Calcutta High Court. He achieved, early in life, a good professional reputation and a decent practice. For some time he was connected also with journalism. As editor, first of the *Brahmo Public Opinion* and subsequently of the *Bengal Public Opinion*, he achieved a high position for himself among Bengalee journalists. He was a sincere patriot, and in his personal life and conduct he belonged to the old Hindu type and spent whatever he earned—for the support of his poorer relatives. Indeed he spent upon them more than his finances allowed, and consequently got involved in heavy liabilities that forced him during the closing years of his professional life to take refuge in the Insolvency Court.

This calamity which overtook Babu Bhupan's family was really a blessing in disguise. It put Chitta Ranjan on his mettle. His one object in early life was "to remove the stain of insolvency from his father's name." As soon as he began to make way in his profession, Chitta Ranjan "started to pay off every pie of those old debts." And this act of unusual fidelity to financial obligations at once raised him to a position of a great moral hero. In these days when the public conscience is blunted by a knowledge of legal rights and liabilities, and when it is considered neither unjust nor improper to plead legal defences and escape moral obligations that Chitta Ranjan, true to the ancient ideal of a Hindu son, found the necessary strength of character for "publicly" accepting his father's old liabilities and for discharging them by full payment, is certainly remarkable. And, what is more important for our purpose, this misfortune developed in Chitta Ranjan

"READY TO BE HANGED FOR COUNTRY'S LIBERTY."

A BORN FIGHTER AND POLITICAL ANCHORITE.

"I have loved this land of mine with all my heart" from childhood, in manhood, through all my manifold weakness, unfitness and poverty of soul, I have striven to keep alive its sacred image in my heart and body, on the threshold of age that image has become truer and clearer than ever. And though I can boast of no claim to leadership, as based on title—the claim that springs from deep and passionate love that claim is mine; Love, like a lighted lamp will lead me on my way; and your combined fitness transmitted to me will make up for my deficiencies."

It was in this noble spirit that Deshbandhu Das lived the life of sacrifice and devotion befitting a great patriot that he was. A fighter in the cause of his country, Mr. Das was too great to resort to unscrupulous means to gain a temporary triumph. So closely had he identified himself with the national political movement that it can be said of him as of nobody else in that province that the history of Bengal for the last four years is the biography of Mr. C. R. Das. Loved both by the Hindus and Muslims, Mr. Das lived the life of perfect renunciation sacrificing every worldly possession for the service of the nation. Had he but chosen to side with the rulers, instead of championing the cause of his people, there was no cherished desire of his which world not have been fulfilled and no prized part which he would not have attained. A thriving barrister of great forensic abilities, a philosopher and a poet, Deshbandhu Das has the greatest claim to be remembered by his own people as patriot whose one aim in life was to set the nation free from bondage and to which end he strove with all his might.

all those qualities of head and heart which made him such a lovable figure in political life. He easily gathered the power to concentrate all his thoughts on any one absorbing subject, to realise the inner mystery of things and to speak in clear unmistakable terms about them. It developed in him an eager readiness to sacrifice his all in the cause that he believed in. And incidentally by keeping him out of the actual details of the politics of the earlier generation, it enabled him when he entered earnestly into public life, to bring into the field of politics a bold clarity of vision and a fresh enthusiasm unclouded by the bitterness of frustrated endeavour.

The ancestral home of Chitta Ranjan is a small village called Telirbag in Birkampur, Eastern Bengal. He comes of a respectable Vaidya family. His great grandfather Babu Ratan Krishna Das was famous for his charity and benevolence. His grandfather Jagadbandhu was the Senior Government Pleader of Rajshahi and had an extensive practice which he devoted to the cause of the poor. Besides, Jagadbandhu was a poet and patron of learning. Thus hospitality, benevolence and poetic endowment came down to Chitta Ranjan as a natural heritage; just as his brother Mr. Profulla Ranjan, Das, now Puisne Judge of the High Court at Patna, has inherited the poetic talents of his grandfather.

Early Life.

Chitta Ranjan was born at Calcutta on 5th November 1870. He was the second child of his parents. He was educated first in the London Missionary College, Bhowanipore, whence he matriculated in 1886, and subsequently in the Presidency College, Calcutta, whence he took his B.A. degree in 1890. At College, he gave promise of exceptional literary and oratorical gifts which he has so gloriously fulfilled in later life. After taking his degree he

went to England originally with the idea of competing for the I.C.S. But events happened which saved his being drafted into "the Heaven-born service." He took an active part in the electioneering campaign of Dadabhai Naoroji and his speeches attracted attention both in England and in India. Later on, when Mr. John Maclean, M.P., in the course of a lecture, made certain extremely offensive remarks against the Hindus and the Muslims, Chitta Ranjan organised a meeting of the Indians in England to protest against Mr. Maclean's conduct and made a powerful speech, as a result of which Mr. Maclean was forced to apologise and resign his seat in Parliament. Soon after, he was called upon to make a speech on Indian affairs under the presidency of Mr. Gladstone which appears to have cost him his place in the civil service in the "though he came out successful in the open competitive examination, his name was chucked off from the list of probationers". Ultimately he joined the Inner Temple and was called to the Bar in the early nineties.

At The Bar.

On his return to Calcutta in 1893 he joined the High Court Bar; his practice underwent the inevitable tardiness of recognition which merit unaided by circumstance obtains in this world; and he was seriously handicapped in his professional life by the insolvency of his father and by his voluntarily sharing with him the responsibility for those debts. But real merit cannot remain unrecognised for long. The celebrated conspiracy case against Mr. Arabinda Ghose and others in 1898 in which he appeared as counsel for the defence pushed Chitta Ranjan into the forefront of the Calcutta Bar. The fact that he received in that case was entirely inadequate for the labour that it involved. The trial lasted nearly six months. He led to incur a large debt to maintain his family during that long period. But such genuine sacrifice never goes fruitless or unnoticed. It paved the way for his fame and for a lucrative practice at the Bar. More than that, it produced two excellent results. It proved to the world the greatness and the purity of Arabinda Ghose and it brought about a life-long friendship between him and Chitta Ranjan.

Since the release of Arabinda, he was engaged in many notable cases and his daily fees exceeded a thousand rupees. He appeared for the Durrani Raj in the protracted litigation relating to that estate; he appeared for Mr. Vaidya, then Secretary of the Home Rule League at Nagpur, and got him acquitted on appeal. He successfully defended Dr. Mehta in Burma when he was prosecuted under the Defence of India Act. He was engaged by the Kutchia internees at Chittagong. Just before quitting the profession in answer to the call of Non-Co-operation, he was engaged by the Government of India to appear in the Munitions Board case.

His Generosity.

Chitta Ranjan, like his father, is a man of generous impulses. Although he has earned enormously as an advocate he has put by very little for the future. The poor student who goes to him for monetary help can always be sure of a liberal donation from him. Lately he has thrown all his savings into the national cause. He might easily have made a fortune to leave it for his only son but with a true philosopher's frame of mind he does not care for the morrow; and he cannot restrain himself from giving while he has the wherewithal to give.

His Religious views.

In religious views, Chitta Ranjan is a Vaishnavite of the Chaitanya school. His father Babu Bhupan had, like most other English-educated Bengalees of his day, joined the Brahmo Samaj movement and worked heart and soul for the propagation of that cause. Chitta Ranjan too retains some of his father's views about religion and reverse the name of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. Only, according to him, the life-work of this great man "has got to be re-estimated, revalued, re-understood and re-interpreted." And he loved Rajah Ram Mohan Roy's life as it set before him the ideal of freedom. "He was the first to sound the note of freedom in every department of life and in all the different cultures that have met to-day in India. He it was who, started the reforming activity. He inaugurated the reforms which in turn gave rise to re-action, which again gave rise to further reforms, thus making the nation turn on itself till at last it began to be self-conscious."

After the death of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy, the work of reform was naturally taken up by the Brahmo Samaj.

That movement was nothing but the sounding the self-same note of freedom in religion also; though the ideal of freedom and culture was come what borrowed from European culture and civilization."

But Chitta Ranjan was against this Europeanization of our cultural system. He believed more in natural growth than in transplantation. He believed in each nation growing by its (of course not without being influenced by the growth of other nations around it) preserving its own distinct individuality in harmony with the rest of the world.

"With me nationality is no mere political conception borrowed from the philosophy of the West. With me, a nation has to grow because a nation must grow. God's universe teems with varieties of life. Every nation is one unit of such life. Every nation must grow to the evolution of life. The nation to which I belong must also grow, only we must help

THE DEPARTED LEADER.



De departed Das whose sudden death took place at Darjeeling yesterday

(Continued on page 2.)

PILGRIMS GETTING OUT OF CONTROL

"JEHANGIR'S" CAPTAIN ANXIOUS
WHAT WILL GOVT. DO?

Maunana Shaikat Ali writes under date June 16:—
"I have been patiently waiting to see that steps Government takes for safe landing of pilgrims at Rabigh. Mowlana Qamar Ahmad had already done wonders in keeping pilgrims quiet so long. Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company's manager came to the Khilafat Office just now and said the 'Jehangir's' captain despatched two cables reporting anxious pilgrims getting out of control and can manage them up to this evening. The Company's officials have informed Simla and Foreign Secretary Sir Denis Bray about this and are naturally very anxious that pilgrims land at Rabigh immediately. Government is silent and is responsible for this suspense and if any untoward accident happens it will alone be responsible. I have informed Sir Habibullah by wire. I hope Government will issue definite orders to-day. I beg Jamiat-ul-Ulema Tabligh-ul-Islam, Muslim League and all national workers to organise public meetings and take proper action.
The following cable has also been sent to Mowlana Qamar Ahmad, Port Sudan, 'Turner Morrison communicated Simla. Captain's anxiety about pilgrims immediate landing in Hedjaz. We also informed all. Success near. Patience.'
Nowt has just been received that the 'Gurjistan' passed Kamran yesterday."

BRITISH WARSHIP TO HEDJAZ.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, June 16.
The following telegram has been sent by Maulana Abdulbari Sahab of Firangi Mahal to Sir Mohammed Hibiullah, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council:—
"However forcibly the Government might have been requested to protect the Hajis by interfering with the struggle between the Amir Ali and the Sultan of Nejd, whose only supporter is God strong, protest against the despatch of a warship to Rabigh. It should not be ignored that any action taken by Government in the Holy Land will injure our feelings. As a Mussalman to whom the sanctity of the Hedjaz is much dearer than anything else, I think it my duty to make it clear as I have always done that the presence of any non-Muslim Power at any port of the Hedjaz at the present juncture, for whatever purpose it may be, will cause great distress to me. I consider it more against 'Shariat' that any non-Muslim Power may take any action in the Hedjaz rather than the Hajis come back without performing their Haj. I earnestly hope that you will help me in this matter by informing the authorities and see that nothing is done which may put me in difficulty because of religious injunctions. It must also be noted that personally I have no interest in the fight between the Amir Ali and the Sultan of Nejd, but I consider it a disgrace to fight on the Holy Land."

BOMBAY JAMIAT-UL-ULEMAS WARNING.

At an emergent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bombay Presidency, the following resolution was passed.
That this meeting taking in view the present most critical stage of the Hedjaz problem considers it necessary to announce as follows:—

- No Muslim at any part of the world will at any rate tolerate the interference of any non-Muslim Power in the Jamiat-ul-Arab. So in spite of the announcement of the neutrality of the British Government which needs no explanation, the dispatching of warship to the port of Rabigh caused doubt and fears in the minds of the Muslims when they heard the news of sending medical aid also along with it.
- Persons who are in correspondence with the British Government regarding the safety of the pilgrims either in their individual capacity or as an officer-bearer of any Jamiat, have only meant that the Government should discharge the responsibility of landing the pilgrims at Rabigh or any other Port safely in accordance with International Law.
- If otherwise, the opinion of any person is for the interference of the Government then it will be his personal view and no millions of Muslims of India will have anything to do with it.
- So this meeting on one hand emphatically urges upon the Government to observe neutrality in its strictest sense and no action of theirs give the Muslims a chance to entertain any doubt. On the other hand, we beg the leaders who up to this time have communicated with the Government on this point to be more clear to the Government and to Muslims regarding their real sense and thereby ensure the safety of the future.

SHARIF HUSSEIN.

REFUSES TO LEAVE AKABA.

Cairo, June 15.
It is understood that Sharif Hussein has refused to leave Akaba on the ground that it is Hedjazian territory, Amir Abdullah is

ARMS CONFERENCE.

PERSIAN DELEGATION WITHDRAWS.

ALLEGED DEROGATION OF SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

GENEVA, June 15.
General Habibullah, the Persian Delegate, withdrew from the Arms Conference owing to the adoption of articles dealing with the supervision of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman which Persia considers derogatory to her sovereign rights and dignity. The Persian delegation further objected to the use of the term 'native' applied to Persian shipping.
Sir Percy Cox opening the discussion spoke of the importance of these articles for India, and contended that the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman were open seas. He mentioned that in six months 12,000 rifles, 289 pistols and two million cartridges were seized in those waters. The Persian Government's attitude was largely based on sentiment.
Lord Onslow associated himself with Sir P. Cox and said though they strongly desired to meet the Persian Delegate's view there was no means for controlling the traffic in arms unless the provisions of this Convention were observed.
The Persian delegation thereupon withdrew.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL ORDERED FROM TEHRAN.

CHARGE OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC REBUTTED.

GENEVA, June 16.
It transpires that the Persian Delegation withdrew from the Arms Conference on instructions from Tehran.
Sir P. Cox said he must frankly state that even at present not only the traffic in arms but intermittent cases of piracy and traffic in slaves occurred in the waters in question.
Lord Onslow declared that he would like to meet the views of the Power with whom British relations had been very friendly, but regretted he could not agree to grant Persian vessels an exemption which he did not propose to accord the vessels of other Powers.
Habibullah Khan said that Persia had as much interest as the British Empire, perhaps more, in repressing the illicit traffic in arms. If Britain was little less exacting and drastic he would be delighted to co-operate with the British Delegation.—Reuter.

READING'S TRIBUTE TO CURZON AND RAWLINSON.

LONDON, June 15.
Lord and Lady Reading were among the distinguished gathering at the annual meeting of the Geographical Society. The Viceroy proposing the toast of the Society, avoided reference to the political situation. He paid a warm tribute to Lord Curzon, who, "has left his name upon the tablets of India where it will remain indelible" and who first took upon himself the custody and preservation of a monument in India at the public expense. He also praised Lord Rawlinson as a most highly valued colleague and a most devoted servant of India and the Empire. He recalled the gallantry of Major Bruce whose exploits on Everest had frequently thrilled him, and also referred to the tragic death of Malory and Krishna. He finally alluded to Lord Ronaldsday's Governorship of Bengal; when there was a cause for anxiety and it was not easy to foretell the result, Lord Ronaldsday had remained perfectly calm. He gave of his best to India and the Empire.—Reuter.

DUNLOP DEBENTURES.

LONDON, June 15.
The proceeds of the sale of Dunlop Debentures mentioned in the cable of 12th June will be principally devoted to redeeming higher interest-bearing debentures which will be shortly maturing. Holders of those debentures will have the first option for the new issue.—Reuter.

proceeding to Akaba to try to induce Sherif Hussein to comply with the British request and depart.—Reuter.

BRITISH LEGATION AT KABUL.

QUESTION OF EXPENSES.

LONDON, June 15.
Mr. Dalton asked why the expenses of the British Legation at Kabul were paid wholly out of the Indian and not British revenues.
Lord Winterton replied that although direct Anglo-Afghan diplomatic relations were now established, India was still vitally interested in the matter and no revision of the incidence of expenditure had hitherto been considered necessary and no alteration in the existing arrangements was contemplated. Mr. Dalton suggested that the British Government was as deeply interested in its relations with Afghanistan as in its relations with any other countries where we paid the cost of our Consul.
Lord Winterton asked for notice of the question and said he was merely concerned with the matter from the Indian viewpoint.—Reuter.

MUMTAZ AFFAIR.

ANOTHER QUESTION IN COMMONS.

SAME REPLY AGAIN!

LONDON, June 15.
In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Day, who asked whether those who inspired the outrages in connection with the Mumtaz Begum affair, would be brought to justice irrespective of their position, Lord Winterton said if any further inquiries were considered necessary, they would be made.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

TOKIO, June 15.
A message from Kanton (Formosa) states that a series of earthquakes occurred there yesterday, resulting in extensive damage to buildings, but there were no casualties.—Reuter.

N. W. RY. STRIKE.

SWAMI KRISHNANAND ARRESTED.

Mr. F. A. Peters, Divisional President, N. W. Ry. Union, Karachi wires:—
Swami Krishnanand, President, Karachi Congress Committee, a great helper of the Karachi strikes was arrested under section 107 on the 15th instant. Three police officers came in a motor car to the Congress Office and showed him the warrant and took him away in the same car to some unknown place. This arrest made the strikers more firm and they are prepared for the worst. The rumour is afloat that other strike leaders are expected to be arrested in a few days. (This is all to break the strike.)

WHAT'S WRONG WITH AGENT?

Mr. R. F. Bharucha writes:—
What is wrong with the Agent of the North Western Railway? Why does he refuse arbitration? Why does he drive his old workmen to starve for weeks? How is it that he forgets their invaluable services during the War and in crisis? Why does he dissatisfy a very large staff of the most strategic railway in India? Equity, sanity and humanity demand that Agent should accept arbitration. All the Railway Unions, even the Karachi Municipality, have urged for arbitration. May the Agent accept it and avoid coercion and starvation! That is his plain duty to-day.

MAHATMA AT BARISAL.

ADVICE TO FOLLOW BELGAUM RESOLUTION.

BARISAL, June 15.
Mahatma Gandhi has received addresses from public bodies, namely, the Municipality, Reception Committee and Seven Savak Shanga. About 5,000 people attended. In a joint reply he said that when he came last time he found Aavini Kumar Dutta, though act in the best of his health yet alive. He was an extraordinary man with innumerable qualities, a man who founded a number of institutions. He suffered for his country and made wonderful sacrifice too. He thought it was their bounden duty to perpetuate the memory of a man of that character, but he was sorry to hear that the attempt that was being made to collect money to perpetuate his memory had not been crowned with success. He had heard with regret that sufficient funds had not been collected. He hoped that they would try their best to do it as early as possible. He recollected vividly all that he had seen at Barisal on last occasion and regretted that the A.H. Brothers were not with him this time. He was not satisfied with charges though he was pleased to hear from reports that young produced in the districts were very much in advance of other districts. He appealed to them to follow the Belgaum Congress resolution and to show brighter record in the near future. He was further pleased to note that the question of untouchability was not so acute here as in Madras and Hindu-Muslim unity had not reached a deplorable state. The Mahatma is observing silence to-day.—A. P.

LATE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

ARRANGEMENT FOR RESPECTFUL RECEPTION OF REMAINS.

A public meeting was held under the Presidency of Rao Sahab Kanchand Rao Vithal Rao Vandeekar in Harsing on the 14th instant. A Resolution expressing deep sorrow at the sudden death of H. H. the Maharajasahab of Gwalior was passed the audience standing. Another resolution was to appoint a committee with H. H. Tukojirao Maharaj of Douns (Senior) as its Chairman and prominent leaders of the Maratha and Backward communities of Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Kalyan as members to arrange for the respectful reception with procession, etc. of the remains of the late Maharaja on the 25th inst. when they are expected to arrive in Bombay.
The President was authorised to convey the condolence of the meeting to H. H. the Maharani Sahab in her sad bereavement.

"PREVENT DISORDERS."

JAPANESE REQUEST TO CHINA.

PEKING, June 15.
The Japanese Legation has handed a Note to the Chinese Foreign Office requesting that steps may be taken to prevent a repetition of the disorders such as those at Hankow and Shanghai.—Reuter.

QUIET AT KIUKIANG.

CO-OPERATION IN DEFENCE MEASURE

PEKING, June 15.
A wireless message from Kiukiang states that all is quiet, and the Chinese and foreign authorities are co-operating with each other in taking defence measures. 100 picked Chinese troops have been sent to protect Kuling, a summer resort, where there are 600 foreigners, mainly women and children.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FLOTILLA.

TO BE READY TO GO TO YANGTSE.

TOKIO, June 15.
The Navy Department announces that a Flotilla of destroyers has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Yangtse from Sasebo.—Reuter.

HANKOW QUIET.

PROCLAMATION TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

HANKOW, June 15.
The situation is quiet. The Defence Troops are still standing by. General Linchuang whose Hupah troops have arrived, to strengthen the Chinese Guard at the Consession has issued a proclamation declaring that pending the result of the Central Government's investigation into the Shanghai affair, quiet must be maintained. If anti-foreign disturbances continue, the result will be a repetition of the Boxer trouble and Allied troops will be landed.

BRITISH MARINES LAND.

The British sloop "Hollyhook" has arrived here and landed marines.—Reuter.

9 PERISH IN HANKOW FIRING.

HANKOW, June 15.
Another rioter has died of wounds. The death-roll, therefore, is now nine.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRUISER SAILS FOR SHANGHAI.

PARIS, June 15.
A 'Havas' Agency' dispatch says:—
"Echo de Paris" Toulon correspondent says that the cruiser 'Jules Michelet' has sailed for Shanghai.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY.

REPLY TO QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 15.
The position in China was the subject of a number of questions by Labourites, and others in the House of Commons, to-day. Replying to a suggestion by Mr. W. Thorne that the trouble in China was due to low wages and the employment of children, Mr. A. M. Samuel, for the Foreign Office, emphasised that the British Government had done all it could to improve the conditions of labour within the international settlement, and that it had no control outside it. The mob at Shanghai was very large and murderous, and had succeeded in seizing arms at the police station, there undoubtedly would have been greater bloodshed than was actually the case. British policy with respect to the trouble in China was adopted in concert with the other Powers interested, and no points of difference had arisen. He paid a tribute to the firm and tactful manner in which the Italian Minister and the Senior Diplomatic Representative at Peking were handling the situation. Mr. Samuel emphasised that Government respected China and would gladly lend all support with a view to security, prosperity and peace in China. The casualties at Shanghai had amounted to 21 Chinese killed and 65 Chinese wounded, and one American wounded. The British Consul at Hankow had reported that firing there was negligible. Had the Chinese authorities co-operated with the Defence Force, the deplorable loss of life would have been avoided. The disturbances at Hankow and Shanghai were the symptoms of deep and widespread unrest which was exploited by interested parties to stir up feeling against the Powers with the largest interests in China, who were, therefore, deeply concerned to co-operate with China in the task of progress and reform. The surest remedy for anti-foreign feeling in China would be in an attempt at a treaty between the Powers to carry out the decisions of the Washington Conference with regard to co-operation between China and the Powers in measures beneficial to China. Government was considering the best means of overcoming difficulties arising largely from the absence of an effective Government in China. He trusted that the forthcoming Conference on Internal Tariff in China would afford an opportunity of removing such obstacles and dissipating the present atmosphere of distrust and inaugurating an era of fruitful co-operation between China and the Powers.

CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT BLOODSHED.

Replying to Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Baldwin gave an assurance that Government was co-operating with the Powers and taking every step possible to prevent disturbances becoming a really big international trouble in the Far East. There was every reason to believe that the Powers and the Chinese Government's Commissions of enquiry at Shanghai would co-operate harmoniously.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT

ON ALL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

READING-BIRKENHEAD POURPARLERS.

LONDON, June 16.
The "Daily Telegraph" understands that discussions between Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading which have practically finished, have been cordial throughout and established the fact that complete agreement exists on all problems discussed.—Reuter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, June 15.
In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Mr. Thurtle, Lord Winterton said leave was granted under the Leave of Absence Act to eight persons, namely the Governor-General, the late Commander-in-Chief, the Governors of Assam, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma and three Executive Council members.
The additional expenditure from the Indian revenues, taking the rupee at eight pence was £41,000, or rather more if an account was taken of the cost of the return passages to two military officers accompanying Lord Reading and one who accompanied Lord Rawlinson as Aide-de-Camp.—Reuter.

REACTIONARIES IN HIGH JINKS.

"MORNING POST" APPLAUDS BENGAL DECISION.

LONDON, June 15.
The "Morning Post" applauds the Bengal decision which it says should also be applied to other provinces where the Montagu scheme, without reaching an actual deadlock, has resulted in corruption and inefficiency.—Reuter.

"DAILY CHRONICLE'S" APPROVAL.

LONDON, June 15.
The "Daily Chronicle" commenting on suspension of dyarchy in Bengal says refusal to vote salaries of Ministers left no other but what has now been taken. Nevertheless it was delayed as long as possible. One need not be too pessimistic nor gratify Mr. Das by talking as though the whole reforms had broken down.—Reuter.

BURMA GOVT'S BILLS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 15.
In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Thurtle suggested that sanction should be refused to the Burma Government's bills providing for a tax on persons entering Burma by sea and the deportation from Burma of persons convicted of trivial offences.
Lord Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead was not prepared to anticipate the decision he might take when copies of Bills passed were sent to him in accordance with the Government of India Act.—Reuter.

JAPAN AN INDIA.

WORKING HOURS IN MILLS AND FACTORIES.

LONDON, June 15.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, with regard to the conditions of labour in the Japanese cotton mills in Osaka, compared with those in mills in Bombay, Lord Winterton said he was informed that the legal maximum of working hours under the Japanese Factory Act was twelve hours per day, but this need not be strictly adhered to in factories employing only male operatives over 15 years of age. Women usually worked 10 to 12 hours a day, and were also employed by night. The Amendment Act of 1921 which reduced the legal maximum for women to 11 hours a day, and prohibited night work for women was not enforced at present. The legal maximum in India were: 60 hours a week and 11 hours a day for adults, and six hours a day for children (under 15 years). Night work for women was prohibited.—Reuter's Special.

With a desire to attain peace and enable Government to attempt to come to an arrangement on tariff which would keep and consolidate the Central Government in China.

Continuing, Mr. Samuel emphasised that no Chinese were killed by British forces. The casualties were inflicted by the police of the International Municipality at Shanghai.

Asked whether he would order that demonstrators in the future should not be fired upon with ball-cartridges, Mr. Samuel replied that Government was not in a position to give instructions to the International Municipality. He added that industrial conditions in the International Settlement at Shanghai were better than in the Chinese area over which we had no control.—Reuter.

CLOUDS IN DELHI

ALARMING RUMOURS

AUTHORITIES' STEPS TO ALLAY ANXIETY.

DELHI, June 15.

The Delhi Picnecogods Association has at its annual general meeting passed a resolution inviting attention of the local Government to the alarming rumours and requesting that immediate steps should be taken to allay the anxiety caused thereby to the mercantile community of Delhi. Meanwhile some prominent members of the local Hindu Community are preparing a memorial on the subject to be presented to the Viceroy.
Mr. E. H. Lincoln, District Magistrate, has issued a proclamation under Section 144 C. P. O. prohibiting the slaughter of horned cattle at any place other than the slaughterhouse and public exposure or parading of cattle intended for sacrifice at any place within the limits of the Municipality. The proclamation further emphasised in bold letters that animals or batch of animals should not be accompanied by more than seven persons nor shall any animal be ornamented or otherwise treated so as to attract attention and that no person should do anything that might be calculated to hurt the feelings of others such as exhibiting the flesh or making improper remarks or gestures. The proclamation also prohibits the use of certain routes in the city for leading cows or other animals to slaughterhouse. The Hindus complain that Pahari Dhiraaj which was the scene of last year's disturbances has not been included in the list of prohibited routes. Enquiries show that this particular route the use of which is objected to by the Hindus was never included in the previous year's proclamations and the authorities by not specifically prohibiting that route were not inviting the Mussalmans to lead their animals through that route. Moreover strict orders have been issued that every person desirous of slaughtering animals should lead his animal by the most direct route from any one of the three specified city gates to the residence of the person introducing the cattle. This order is expected to prevent people from exhibiting or leading the animals round the city. The Pahari Dhiraaj route could not therefore be used by all Mussalmans without contravening the proclamation. The Hindus who, however, do not seem to be satisfied with this explanation of the authorities contend that because this route was prohibited last year by an executive order to meet an emergent situation and prevent a breach of the peace it should be similarly prohibited this year also. It is said that a party of Mussalmans agreed not to use this route provided the Hindus would request them to that effect. The Hindus it is alleged refuse to ask the Mussalmans not to use the route for they think that by so asking they would be recognising the right of the Mussalmans to use this particular route which according to them (Hindus) was never used during the past forty years. Thus owing to lack of friendly negotiations on either side, feelings are running high. The authorities are prepared for all eventualities. The opinion prevails in responsible quarters that there may be no trouble on the day of the Id but the after-effects might assume a serious aspect. Government is said to be carefully watching the situation.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE.

DELHI, June 15.

The approaching Bakr-Id and the acute communal tension has been causing some uneasiness to the local authorities and responsible leaders of both communities. Alarming rumours of impending troubles are afloat and the authorities are said to have been obliged to take every preliminary precaution to prevent a breach of the peace, but the unruly elements on either side are, it is stated, attempting to create trouble. The recent correspondence between the local Hindu Sabha and the members of the National Arbitration Board and the resolutions of the various commercial bodies in Delhi betray the anxiety of the public. Replying to a telegram sent by the President and the Secretary of the local Hindu Sabha inviting the interference of members of the National Arbitration Board, Mr. Gandhi says:—"I hardly know what to do. I now claim no influence either over the Hindus or the Mussalmans. If I had I would say to the Hindus: 'If the Mussalmans would your susceptibilities bear with them.' To the Mussalmans I would say 'your religion does not require you to slaughter animals so as to irritate and offend the Hindus. Therefore it is your religious duty to spare their feelings.' To both I say 'you degrade yourself by seeking Government aid, especially in matters purely religious.' Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has telegraphed as follows:—'Your telegram; very sorry. Try through Maulana Mohamed Ali. Letter follows.' Mr. G. K. Narayan has telegraphed to the President, Hindu Sabha, asking for his advice how best the Board could effectively interfere.—A. P.

SIR JOHN STEEVENS DEAD.

LONDON, June 16.
The death has occurred of Major-General Sir John Stevens.—Reuter.

[Major-General Sir John Stevens was born in 1855. He joined the Central Department of the Army in 1874 and was transferred to the Army Ordnance Department (1889); served in the Zulu War (1879) and Egyptian Expedition (1882). He was promoted to the post of Inspector-General, Ordnance Stores Headquarters (1903-5), and rose to be Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores (1914-18), Controller of Salvage (1918-19).]

On your behalf I would respectfully
 wish before His Royal Highness our wishes
 of goodwill to him personally. There is no
 quarrel between us and the Royal House.

(Continued on next page).

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD

CHAIRMAN'S CONGRESS-PHOBIA.

HIT AT SATYAGRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

Since the time Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru resigned the Chairmanship of the Allahabad Municipal Board, the co-operation with which the members worked, has well-nigh disappeared. The Congress Party was divided as to who should succeed Mr. Nehru. Pandit Kripaldeva Malaviya was wonderfully eager to get at the Chairmanship, and although most of the Congress people were against his becoming the Chairman, Mr. Malaviya joined hands with many reactionaries, Muslims, Europeans and Christians, and was elected Chairman with the majority of one vote, and that one vote being that of his own.

Since Mr. Malaviya became the Chairman that elevating spirit which had permeated the very atmosphere of the Board through the presence of the Congressmen has now become a thing of the past. Mr. Malaviya is too vain to be even courteous to his fellow-members. Self-conceit predominates in every gesture as a Chairman in the meetings of the Board and in his office as well. This sort of behaviour on the part of the Chairman had tired the patience of most of the members and sights of mutual recriminations and flings at one another have now become things of frequent occurrence. The present Chairman though once a staunch Congressman has not much regard left for the Congress or for the Congressmen. All work done by the Congressmen in the Board appears to be undone. The very spirit seems to be disappearing fast. Visits to local Government officials have become a hobby of the present Chairman. Censure of the Congress and the Congressmen is the one music he has a special liking for.

MEETING TO PASS ANNUAL REPORT.

On the 9th instant an emergent meeting was convened to consider and pass the annual report of the Board. Personal recriminations of the Chairman were very much resented by some Congressmen. Pandit Gaurishankar Misra, a member of the Board, a Congress member, moved the deletion of many objectionable passages in the Chairman's personal remarks, but the Chairman agreed to the proposal that his own remarks will be sent as his own, and will form no part of the annual report of the Board. His observations based on an experience of only twelve days' Chairmanship will interest the Congressmen and especially the Swarajists, and are as follows:

The Board as constituted after the general Municipal Elections of 1923 had a majority of Congressmen on it. This fact was commented upon with a degree of satisfaction by my distinguished predecessor in the last two annual reports of the Board. My partiality for the Congress notwithstanding I deem it my duty to declare emphatically that Municipal activities have very little to do with the political convictions of the members of a Municipality. I do not view with favour the introduction of the Party system in Municipal politics, but if candidates must seek election not as individuals, but as members of certain groups, the creed and programme of these groups should be Municipal as distinguished from political. Groups of members avowed to a political programme may not be able to cohere and continue intact in local bodies such as ours. In our own Board the Congress Party has dissolved and merged in groups divided on Municipal and not political questions. I had my share of responsibility in commending to the electorate the return of Congress members in preference to all others. I now see that it was not a counsel of perfection which we offered, and candour and honesty demand that we should make a plain confession of the error of judgment in which we were unwittingly drawn. Political issues face a Municipal Board once a blue moon. Non-political issues of great moment and exciting character crop up in abundance and the political tie which binds a group cannot withstand the force of varying opinions and conflicting interests created daily by non-political questions. Human nature being what it is this phenomenon is invariable and the sooner we recognise it, the better for us all.

STRANGE INCIDENT.

The funniest thing that happened in the meeting of the 9th instant was that after a friend of the Chairman proposed the adoption of the annual report and after Mr. Misra's suggestion that personal observations of the Chairman do not form part of the annual report was accepted and before the annual report proper was even taken up, a certain member of the Chairman's coterie of friends moved a closure, and on votes being taken, the motion of closure was passed. And thereafter the report also which was placed before the Board for consideration was passed unconsidered and untouched. The observations of the Chairman about the Congress and the Congressmen made the Europeans in the board jubilant. A European correspondent of the "Pioneer" was smiling at the so-called frankness of the Chairman. A certain member of the Board, who is a Government nominee while speaking on Mr. Misra's mo-

tion for deletion of that portion of the Chairman's remarks which concerned the Congress said:—"Mr. Chairman, with the deletion of that portion the piquancy of your nice observations will disappear. Your truthful observations ought to serve a lesson to the agitators."

The Chairman while making some observations against separate electorates did not leave Satyagraha untouched. He said: "Satyagraha is efficacious as a medicine in the hands of a gentleman of Mahatma Gandhi's intellect and character, but it is deadly poison in the hands of unscrupulous agitators, ignorant of its real significance."

SPINNING WORK IN SCHOOLS.

The report of the Education Department is very interesting. In all there are 82 boys and 13 girls schools. There is an institute of commerce and four schools for depressed classes. The number of boys in schools is 3,332 and girls 795. Besides, there are 12 night schools with about 600 boys of the labouring classes. Spinning work in these schools is worth following by other Municipal boards.

The number of spinning wheels in our schools still continue to be 334. Of these not more than half are generally in working order, the rest always being more or less in need of repairs. Thus, out of some 3,400 children not more than one-fourth are able to spin regularly for 45 minutes a day. In the spinning period when a whole class is expected to devote itself to spinning, in fact six or seven children alone are engaged in actual spinning, two or three in carding or rendering other help, while the rest of the class either sits idle or is engaged in learning some other subject. Thus full class is never wholly engaged in spinning.

The delay in repairs has often thrown about half the number of wheels constantly out of order. This naturally has had its effect on the produce of yarn.

In spite of our difficulties and handicaps the results in spinning have on the whole been so very promising that the Board has in this year's budget shown on the income side a decent sum to accrue from yarn. The work has not on the whole been so easy as it may look at the first sight. It has been and is fraught with great difficulties. It has not been very easy, for instance, to make the indolent and the unwilling work. There are some who have rejoiced only in putting oafs in the wheel, as often as they could; the only remedy to counteract the evil lay in tactful handling and untiring optimism of the officers who are in charge of the work. We are sanguine that if we succeed in our effort to make all our present number of wheels ply regularly, we can fairly expect at least ten mannds of yarn of 10 to 13 counts, every month. Excluding the cost of cotton this amount of yarn alone on a fair calculation is expected to bring a net saving of about Rs. 5,000 a year. If we had sufficient accommodation and at least thrice the present number of wheels the output of yarn could easily be trebled, resulting in a net income of some Rs. 15,000 annually an income sufficient to meet at least 15 per cent. of our present cost of education.

This figure may look too optimistic but only a look at our stores and the records will convince even the most sceptic. One fact needs special mention. Side by side with spinning, good care was taken to see that other traditional work was not neglected and was well looked after. Our experience has shown that by the introduction of spinning, there has been a simultaneous all round improvement in the general tone, discipline, output of the traditional work and other activities in the schools. Miss J. A. M. Reddie, the Government Inspector of schools, has expressed her appreciation of the spinning work in the girls schools, and in her inspection note made a special reference to the fact that it is carried on side by side with the traditional work without any detriment to the latter, and that it affords good recreation and a change to the pupils from their other mental studies.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Calcutta, June 15th.—The Deputy Magistrate, Serampore, to-day sentenced two Peshwaris to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for having under their control two revolvers and 39 cartridges without license. These two accused with three others were sentenced on Friday to four years' imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge of Howrah for making preparations to commit dacoity.—A. P.

Regarding the proposal to establish a Hindu University for South India from the surplus funds of the Tirupati temple, it is now understood the draft scheme embodying the cardinal principles will soon be placed before a committee of experts, the main object of the University being to specialize in Hindu systems of philosophy and ancient culture so as to develop a critical study of these on modern lines as also ancient Hindu architecture, especially temple architecture and sculpture.—A. P.

Poona City, June 15th.—A crowded public meeting was held here in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to record grief at the death of Maharajah of Gwalior. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Gunjal M.L.C., and Mr. C. V. Vaidya.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Sind), June 15.—A Women's Association has been formed here under the presidency of Mrs. Rupchand Bellaram, wife of the popular Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind. It has been decided to raise a fund of Rs. 25,000 for a building for the association and Rs. 8,000 was collected on the spot.—A. P.

The Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmedkhan, Vice Chancellor of the Muslim University, has founded a school at Aligarh for the blind. The school will be a resident institution and will be opened to children of all castes and creeds with special provision for teaching the Quran and theology to Muslims.—A. P.

The Madras Government have decided to bring into operation in the Province the provisions of the Cotton Transport Act as they relate to Tirupur, Gambodia, Northans, Westerns and Tinnivelly varieties. The official resolution will be moved at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

Two ruffians at Amritsar attacked a Nauriya shopkeeper and removed currency notes worth Rs. 500. When some people attempted to seize them, they inflicted injuries on three persons with some sharp weapons. One of the persons injured is in a precarious condition.—A. P.

Vellore, June 15th.—While workmen were pounding chemicals in the match factory, a terrible explosion occurred, as a result of which three workmen received serious injuries. They were removed to the hospital.—A. P.

Kumbhakonam, June 15th.—The Tanjore District Board has decided against Government's proposal to transfer the ownership of the Board's Railway to South Indian Railway Company.—A. P.

The Amritsar police arrested an Akali named Narsingh from the Akali Takht Dewar. The accused is said to be wanted on charges of dacoity.—A. P.

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RANGOON, June 15.

The Secretary of the Burma Corporation Ltd. has issued the following:—An interim dividend of six annas per share free of Indian income tax has been declared payable on the 15th August 1925 to the shareholders, registered on the 15th July 1925. Books will be closed from 15th to 21st July both days inclusive. Shareholders on the London register will be paid this dividend in sterling at the rate of exchange of one shilling six and one thirty-second pence per rupee equal to 6.7617 pence per share. Dividend warrants will be posted in Rangoon and London on the 14th August 1925. Directors have decided to redeem on the 1st January 1926 the whole of eight per cent. first mortgage debenture stock then outstanding.—A. P.

BIG FIRE AT CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG, June 15.

A serious fire broke out here last night. A large godown belonging to Mr. Nagnendra Lal Choudhury, merchant, Sikarpur, and containing 60,000 mannds of cotton stored by Messrs. Bhai Brothers, as also in neighbouring godown belonging to Mr.

Abdul Hakim contractor, Chittagong, were completely gutted. The total loss is estimated at one and a half lakhs of rupees. It is understood that both the godowns and the cotton were insured.—A. P.

CALCUTTA BAR LIBRARY CLUB.

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Bar Library Club of Calcutta High Court celebrated its centenary last night by a dinner at Dalhousie Institute at which the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court were the principal guests.

Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General, who presided, in an interesting speech, recalled the history of the club and said this was a proud day for them, a day of rejoicing, a day full of memories of their glorious past and of resolve that the future would be even more glorious.

The Chief Justice replying on behalf of the guests spoke of the need of expansion of the Court and said he had represented this need to the Government. He declared amidst applause that money must be found to provide sufficient accommodation for eighteen judges.—A. P.

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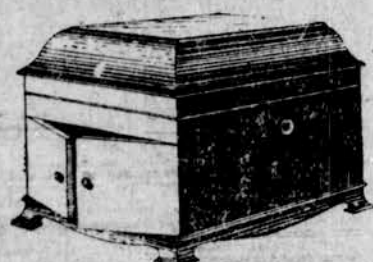
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